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Victoria Times.

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WITH ALL ITS PLEASURES,

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Most of us know what money we can spend; whom we will remember; but what to get, that's the great question. Every article in our store is useful, as well as beautiful, therefore wise to select. Come in and let us suggest something—we may be able to help you in your choice, and we certainly have the stock to pick from.

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Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Deals at Length with the Religious Situation in America.

Paris, Dec. 22.—According to the Correspondente Politique, whose vatican attaches are usually well informed, the pope has finished the encyclical intended for the United States. It is most probable that the document will be published at the end of the year. It deals at length with the religious situation in the United States, and especially with those two important questions, the Catholic university at Washington and the apostolic legation. The pope encourages the clergy and the Catholics of the United States to support the Washington university. It is said that in dealing with the legation the pope intends to extend the competency, raising it to a sort of ecclesiastical supreme tribunal, to which all religious questions now under the jurisdiction of the propaganda will be referred. The pope also intends addressing an apostolic letter to the bishops of the different South American republics. It is likely that this precedes a grand national council of all the Hispano-American bishops. Diplomatic relations will probably be resumed shortly between the vatican and Nicaragua, Chili and the Argentine Republic.

THE DEAD PREMIER.

The Solemn and Impressive Cortege Moves Amidst Profoundest Silence.

Crowds Assemble Bareheaded—The Entire Procession Route in Mourning.

London, Dec. 22.—After a night of pitiless rain the weather cleared shortly before nine o'clock this morning and under a bright sky the body of the late Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, whose sudden death at Windsor Castle on December 12, cast a gloom over England and throughout America and Canada, left London for Portsmouth amid the profound silence of a large crowd of people who stood bareheaded in and about the station until the train was out of sight. It was composed of two brake vans, two first class carriages, one saloon carriage and a funeral car in the centre. The latter was splendidly built of mahogany and teak and was divided into two compartments. In the smaller of these two compartments were seats for the pall bearers and others. It opened into the larger compartment which was practically a small mortuary chapel 15 feet long by 7 feet wide and 7 feet high. Attached to the roof of this compartment under four lights was the Canadian flag gracefully draping the entire ceiling. Through the folds of Canada's ensign the four gas lamps shone softly. The walls of this compartment were hung with black cloth dotted with silver stars and caught by silver cords to which were attached heavy silver tassels. Beside the door opening from the smaller compartment into the larger one was a black draped seat for the priest, who accompanied the body to Portsmouth. To receive the coffin, a magnificent catafalque was erected in the centre of the mortuary chapel. It was of black with silver borderings. On either side of the catafalque were three gigantic candelabra in which were lighted tapers. At the head of the catafalque was a silver cross which occupied nearly the whole breadth of the end of the mortuary chapel and in front of it was a gold crucifix three feet high. The engine attached to the funeral train was draped with black and immediately behind it was one of the brake vans previously referred to. It was filled with large wooden and paper cases containing the wreaths sent by prominent people, conspicuous among them being the magnificent wreath sent by the Queen and another wreath sent by the Marquis of Ripon secretary of state for the colonies. The railroad station platform from the doorway to the door of the funeral car was draped with black and all the railroad officials on duty were dressed in mourning garments. In addition the guards and other railroad men detailed to accompany the body to Portsmouth wore a special mourning uniform as if the train was conveying the remains of a member of royalty. All the officials present in addition wore broad crepe bands on their sleeves. Sometime before the remains arrived at the station crowds of spectators began to assemble and as the hour for the arrival of the body approached the police and railroad officials cleared a way for the approach of the funeral cortege which came from a private mortuary via Baker street and Park Lane to Victoria station. One of the first persons who arrived was the Marquis of Lorne, husband of the Princess Louise, and formerly governor-general of Canada, who closely inspected the funeral train. In conversation with a correspondent, the Marquis of Lorne asked him to cable to Canada the fact that he attended the funeral out of deep respect for the deceased and on account of his (the Marquis) unswerving love for Canada.

While the Marquis of Lorne was examining the funeral train great cases of wreaths continued to arrive almost every moment until finally the two brake vans were filled to their utmost capacity. The funeral procession reached Victoria station at 8:45 a.m. The coffin was in an open four-horsed hearse and was followed by four mourning coaches. Over the coffin was the Canadian flag and upon the latter rested the Queen's laurel wreath which she had personally placed upon the temporary coffin previous to the removal of the remains from Windsor Castle. In the first carriage following the hearse were Senator Sanford, Mr. Joseph Grose Colmer, C. M. G., secretary to the office of high commissioner for Canada, and Father Longinetto, of St. Stephen's church, Windsor, who officiated by the Queen's special request at the funeral services held at the Roman Catholic church on Spanish Place the day after the arrival of the body in London from Windsor Castle. In the other carriages were the Canadian and home government officials all bareheaded. As the coffin was silently borne from the hearse to the funeral car, in which tapers were lighted, the Marquis of Lorne entered into conversation with Mr. Colmer and was presented to Mr. Sanford, to whom he offered his condolences. The group on the platform at that time included in addition to the gentlemen previously mentioned, Mr. James Johnson, of Ottawa; Sir Frederick Young, president of the Royal Colonial Institute, and all the staff of the Canadian office, Mr. Charles Robertson of Toronto and many others. All along the route from the private mortuary to the Victoria railway station crowds of people gathered in spite of the early hour in order to unostentatiously pay citizens tribute of respect to the dead Canadian statesman. This was the unanimous feeling throughout England, where the marks of sympathy with Canada have been continuous and sincere from the moment the death of Sir John was announced. Punctually at 9:10 a.m. the funeral train left Victoria station for Portsmouth and the remains of Sir John Thompson entered upon the first stage of their journey home.

Portsmouth, Dec. 22.—Shortly after the funeral train had left with the remains of Sir John Thompson, Father Longinetto commenced a private funeral service which lasted while the train traveled along on its journey from Victoria station to this port. Among the notables on the train in addition to those whose names have already been mentioned was Mr. John Howard, the agent-general in London for Nova Scotia; Mr. Hartmann W. Just, B. A., of the Colonial office, representing the Marquis of Ripon and the lord chamberlain; the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, K. C. M. G., representing the Queen. So soon as the funeral train was signalled outside of Portsmouth at 11:20 all the ships in the harbor half-masted their ensigns and the first of twenty minute guns boomed a salute across the waters. At this sound all the flags on shore were dipped.

When the funeral train arrived at the jetty extension the mourners had a full and splendid view of the harbor with the first class cruiser Blenheim in the foreground and the Queen's yacht Albert alongside the Quay. The warships alone formed an imposing spectacle, but it was greatly added to by the long lines of naval and military officers representing all branches of the service, who were drawn up in front of large detachments of marines and bluejackets detailed as guards of honor. Shortly after the arrival of the funeral train, however, there was a heavy downpour of rain. It was only a shower and soon passed off though it detained the procession for several minutes. Then the officers of H. M. S. Blenheim gave several sharp orders and eight bluejackets removed the coffin from the train and a procession was formed, headed by the Bishop of Portsmouth in full purple robes. He was followed by a number of clergymen. Behind them came the coffin borne by the sailors. On each side of it walked the pall bearers, Messrs. Sanford, Colmer and Just on one side, and Sir Frederick Young, Mr. John Howard and Mr. Reynolds, Sir Charles Tupper's secretary, on the other. Behind the coffin walked Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household, who represented the Queen instead of Lord Carrington as previously stated. Also representing the Queen in this procession was Major-General Sir John McNeill, the Queen's equerry. After these officials followed the other mourners. As the procession moved the general silence was broken by the crashing discharge of guns from Nelson's ship, the Victory, and all the other ships in and about the harbor dipped their ensigns, while the Blenheim half-masted the Canadian ensign at the mizzen, and aft half-masted the Union Jack. The massed bands ashore played the dead march and the marines and sailors reversed their arms. All sailors and marines wore crape bows upon their sleeves. The naval and military officers then gathered about the gang way of the Blenheim, which was moored to the south jetty, and saluted the coffin as it was slowly conveyed on board. While this was being done there was another crash of artillery and mournful music from the bands. The Blenheim presented a most impressive appearance. She was painted black fore and aft, and her wide gangway was draped with black cloth. From the gangway to the mortuary chamber prepared for the reception of the coffin carpet was laid. The coffin was received on board the Blenheim by the officers of that vessel. It was carried on board between two files of marines with reversed arms while the sailors and marines on the cruiser drawn up on the upper deck, saluted the body. The procession halted on the main deck and the coffin was lowered by the bluejackets into the captain's cabin, which had been set apart as a mortuary chamber. Black ropes were used by the sailors in lowering the casket into its resting place.

When the White Star liner Majestic touched at Queenstown on Thursday night last a beautiful basket of flowers was handed to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late premier from the Countess of Aberdeen and council of Industrial Association.

From 11:30 until noon to-day a funeral knell was tolled from Westminster Abbey in honor of the late Sir John Thompson. It transpired that Her Majesty the Queen personally bore all the expenses incident to convering the remains of the late Canadian premier from Windsor to London.

XMAS PERFUMES

An Elegant Line

In Cut Glass Bottles

Watch for our display.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Engagements for concert; orchestra music for balls, parties; leave orders for Prof. Francis at T. W. Fletcher.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a comfortable, well situated 8-roomed house, bath, etc.; furniture, pony, cart and harness for sale. Address "Caste," Times office. d22-1t

ROOMS TO LET—Bayard House, No. 61 Pandora street, near City Hall; well furnished; with or without board; First-class French cook; no Chinese. 21-2t

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE TO-NIGHT FOR SOMETHING TO READ; NOVELS SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or in any way dealing with any notes given by me to L. H. Jenns or to the firm of Colvart & Jenns as there was no consideration for the same and I deny any liability thereon.

G. H. TRACY.

December 21st, 1894. d22-10d

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Cabinet Meet—Writ for Cumberland Issued.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney are here.

The first meeting of the Bowell cabinet was held this afternoon. Speaker White is issuing the writ for Cumberland now.

THE WIND DID BLOW.

Very Extensive Damage Done in All Parts of the United Kingdom.

Traffic Suspended in Liverpool On Account of the Great Gale.

London, Dec. 22.—A heavy gale prevails throughout the United Kingdom. The clearing house at Euston station was unroofed and several clerks injured. Reports from Ireland state that at Langford the streets are strewn with debris. At Belfast three persons were killed by falling walls. It is reported that a schooner sank off Liverpool and all the crew were drowned. A steamer is ashore at Southend.

The schooner Helen Mar is reported wrecked near Ardmore, Ireland. Three of the crew were drowned. The captain was washed ashore exhausted.

Owing to the fury of the gale all traffic in Liverpool has been suspended. Such was the force of the wind that a tram car was blown into another on the same line; one person was killed and three were injured. Two other persons were killed by a falling wall which was blown down.

Two persons in Preston, one person in Grimsby and two children in Beeston were killed by falling walls.

THE LUCANIA ARRIVES.

The Sons of the Governor-General of Canada on Board.

New York, Dec. 22.—Among the passengers arriving here on the steamer Lucania from Liverpool was Lord Haddo and Hon. D. Hamilton Gordon, sons of the Governor-General of Canada.

The New York Yacht club was notified this morning by cable that a meeting of the Royal Yacht club was fixed for January 7th to consider the club's latest proposition for a race.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Foreign Ministers Determined to Fully Sift the Outrages.

Vienna, Dec. 22.—The foreign ministers at Constantinople have refused the request of the Sultan to change the instructions given the delegates commissioned to investigate the Armenian outrages. As a result the situation has become strained.

MR. FROUDE'S ESTATE.

A Valuation of £60,000 for Dutiable Purposes.

Mr. Froude's personal estate has been valued at only £12,743; but the large amount of estate duty which has to be paid, £2,300, shows that he died worth about £60,000. It would be interesting to know how much of the latter amount was due to his literary labors. Mr. Freeman's estate amounted to little more than £5,000, and Mr. Kinglake's was under £11,000. Though Mr. Kinglake was an historian, he was, it may be said, an historian of one subject; and Mr. Freeman was, excepting as regards his "Norman Conquest," an historian in fields not widely popular. The "Norman Conquest," in its large, cumbersome and costly volumes, was kept by its price out of the hands of the middle class and humbler book-buying public. Though the same was true also of Froude's great history for a time, yet it found its way into cheaper editions, while Freeman's work was still lying on the shelves of its publisher. But Mr. Froude's history was followed up by so many small books on living problems that they went largely into circulation immediately on being published, and his issue of the "Life and Letters of Carlyle" must have yielded him handsome returns. It is to be regretted that he has ordered all the Carlyle manuscripts entrusted to him under Carlyle's will which he did not see fit to publish to be destroyed. Many will sympathize with his decree, but posterity, when the feelings of nobody can be wounded may regret it.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Lord Randolph Churchill—The Italian Troubles—Bismarck.

London, Dec. 21.—The Morning Post will say to-morrow: Lord Randolph Churchill is paralyzed on one side and is unable to recognize his friends. His mother and sister, Lady Wimborne, have started for Marseilles to meet him. Constitutionally he is of an excitable temper, and this has been overstrained by excessive cigarette smoking, the want of outdoor exercise, and latterly the use of opiates also, are given as causes of the wreck. It is impossible for him to continue in politics.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—Although all demonstrations were avoided during the journey, the people of Friedrichsruhe were allowed to receive Bismarck with the usual honors. The most conspicuous residents of the town and the land owners of the district had gathered at the station. The fire brigade stood with burning torches in front of the castle and some three hundred person awaited his coming a short distance from the gate. All uncovered as the old man passed, but there was no cheering. The demeanor of the prince's neighbors showed that they wished to let him know how deeply they sympathized with him in the loss of his wife. Bismarck was accompanied by Count Herbert, the Countess Rantzau and Dr. Schwending.

London, Dec. 21.—The Times correspondent in Rome says he has confidential information that a new series of libellous documents against Premier Crispi are preparing. They are fictitious, he says, and partly forgeries. The remarkable cordiality which King Humbert in the last audience showed to Crispi is much discussed in Rome, and the general opinion is that the premier's position is stronger than ever.

Frederick York Polwell has been appointed regius professor of modern history at Oxford, taking the place left vacant by the death of James Anthony Froude.

London, Dec. 21.—The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which is lying at Naples, will arrive in Rome to-morrow. The date of their reception at the vatican has not yet been fixed. The pope will receive the college of cardinals on Sunday to express them the usual Christmas good wishes. The pope has addressed a confidential message to the cabinets of several European powers calling attention to the troubles in Italy and inviting the support of the powers in the event of complications.

IN EASTERN CANADA.

Charges of Murder—A Toronto Scandal Trader's Failure.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—A. H. Falardeau, general merchant, of Sillery and Ancienne Lorrette, has assigned. Assets, $36,000; liabilities, $38,000.

St. Thomas, Dec. 21.—The Hendershott in quest resulted in John Hendershott and William D. Weller being arrested about noon, charged with the murder of Hendershott on or about December 14. They took the arrest very coolly. It is alleged they committed the murder for young Hendershott's life insurance, which is payable to the uncle. Hendershott and Weller went into the woods a week ago to fell trees, and Weller reported that his companion had been killed by a tree falling on him. Suspicion was aroused, and an investigation was followed by the arrest to-day.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—The Montreal bill was up before the private bills committee to-day, when the clause to tax telegraph companies $1 on each pole and $10 per mile length of wire was carried.

Lucknow, Dec. 21.—Alexander Fraser was committed by the magistrates' court to-day for trial, charged with murdering his sister, Mrs. Robert Elder of this town, with whom he lived unhappily. Last Wednesday Mrs. Elder was found dead under suspicious circumstances. The woman's right arm was broken and there were many bruises on her head. A coroner's inquest was held and subsequently a warrant was sworn out against Fraser, who bears an unsavory reputation. He will be taken to the county jail to await trial at the spring assizes.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Dr. Pickering, coroner of Toronto, said to-day that he would take proceedings against his wife for divorce. Two years ago he got injured by a street car and went to Europe for treatment. While away his wife, Dr. Annie Pickering, met G. M. Inglis, a fine looking American agent here for the Blake Engine company, of Boston, and the coroner says she has had illicit relations with him ever since.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

A Piece of the Ivanhoe—Mohican Officer's Punishment.

South Bend, Dec. 21.—The report comes from North Cove that a board, bearing the word Ivanhoe, the name of the ill-starred vessel which left Seattle, September 27, for San Francisco with coal, has been found on the ocean beach near that place. The wife of the keeper of the Willapa bay light found it partially buried in the sand, the gilt letters of the name having attracted her attention as she was strolling along the sea shore.

Port Townsend, Dec. 21.—The use of oil at sea during a storm had a practical test last week. The ballast in the Hawaiian bark Mauna Ala shifted, considerable of the canvas carried away, and some of the crew stood in, ready to cut away the masts, when Captain Smith concluded to throw out a stream of oil. The seas, which had been sweeping the decks, instantly subsided, and the little bark rode out the gale like a water fowl.

Port Townsend, Dec. 21.—News from Washington City was received to the effect that Lieutenant Elliott, navigating officer, in accordance with the finding of a court martial, was adjudged responsible for the grounding of the United States man of war Mohican in Alaska last summer, and sentenced to six month last summer, and sentenced to six months' suspension without pay. Lieut. Elliott is well known on Puget Sound.

Denver, Dec. 21.—The recent great gold strikes at Leadville are causing wild excitement. The railroads are taxed to their full capacity. The Denver, Leadville and Gunnison railway, the short line from Denver to the camp, is preparing to run extra trains to accommodate the travel. Gold strikes have been numerous in Leadville during the past two years, but none have attracted so much attention as the two latest in the Rex and Triumph mines, which establish the fact that the gold belt extends at least three miles, the two discoveries being that far apart. The prospect is that Leadville in 1895 will be the largest producer of gold in the world.

THE LATE CHARLES GOUNOD.

THE GREAT FRENCH COMPOSER WHOSE SACRED MUSIC HAS BREATHED FORTH THE PRAYER OF A GENERATION.

With the beautiful 'Ave Maria' in one's mind, one must almost feel a reverence for its creator. Gounod sang out the prayer that was in his very soul, and all the world has felt its influence. His words of praise for a tonic that strengthened and sustained him in his declining years is one of the most valued tributes to the great 'Vin Mariani.' He says: 'Honor to "Vin Mariani," that admirable wine which so often has restored my strength.' No other tonic so quickly restores strength and energy when weakened by brain exhaustion, nervous depression, fatigue, dyspepsia or sleeplessness, and it hastens convalescence after confinements and fevers. You should send a stamp and receive a little album, free, containing the photos of the many great people who are recommending 'Vin Mariani.' Address Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal.

TAMMANY'S TRICKS.

Intriguing for Patronage Without Much Chance of Success.

New York, Dec. 22.—The Tammany aldermen-elect held a caucus behind closed doors in the city hall yesterday afternoon and made a final bid to save the city patronage for the tiger by inviting President-elect Jeroleman and Aldermen-elect Dwyer and Schilling of "Brienites" to join hands with them and thus give the Democrats a majority when the new board is organized. Jeroleman and the two "Brienites" hold the balance of power, for there are thirty-one members in all, and of these fourteen are Tammany men and fourteen Republicans. But the president-elect and Aldermen-elect Dwyer and Schilling did not attend the caucus, and the fourteen braves, after an hour's deliberation adjourned. None of them would admit that any plan was adopted which will govern their conduct upon the organization of the board, but it was generally known after the meeting that a committee had been appointed and probably empowered to wait upon Aldermen Dwyer and Schilling and attempt to win them away by promises of liberal patronage should they give Tammany control of the new board. As Tammany has nearly all of the members elect that organization has determined to get a good share of the patronage. Its members have their eye on the chairmanship of the finance committee for one thing, for that means membership in the sinking funds commission as well. Failing to win over the three anti-Tammany members of the new board, Tammany's other chance, as it was discussed yesterday, lies in uniting to defeat all resolutions for extensive public improvements such as necessitate a general order and a three-fourths vote of the board. The Republican view of this is that any attempt to block the public business while there is a Republican legislature and Republican governor in power would result simply in legislation amending the act of consolidation and making a majority vote all powerful in the board of aldermen.

Cable News.

Florence, Dec. 21.—The Nazione says that Signor Tanlongo, formerly director of the Banca Romana, has affirmed before the examining magistrate that a caluminous report against Crispi was found among papers turned over to the committee of the chamber of deputies by ex-Premier Giolitti. Signor Tanlongo is reported to have added that he signed this report at the ministry of the interior to which place he was conveyed secretly in the night time.

London, Dec. 21.—The British ship Royal George, which sailed for San Francisco Dec. 19th, returned, having lost part of her sails and mizzen rigging in collision with the British steamer Bengal. She sustained no material damage.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

THE ORIENTAL FUS..

Japan Likely to Receive the New Envoy—Trying to Buy the Nichteroy.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The state department officials preserve the customary reticence as to their official knowledge of Chang Yin Huan's departure from Pekin to sue for peace, but it is well understood throughout the department that Mr. Denby has informed Secretary Gresham that the application has been made, and the impression exists that Minister Dun has questioned the Japanese government as to its readiness to receive Chang Yin Huan as the peace ambassador, and obtained a favorable reply. In fact, it now appears that the correspondence between Mr. Denby and Mr. Dun caused the recall of Commissioner Detring, the Japanese demurring to receive an official of secondary rank, and that the two American ministers have still fuller arranged for the despatch and reception of the vice-president of the Tsung Li Yamen. State department officials are significantly confident of the success of the ambassador's mission which they think will be accomplished by January. It is said Chang Yin Huan would possibly reach Tokio by Christmas if he reached Tien Tsin to-day, and it is not imagined that any great delay would occur in arriving at a conclusion, and it is not believed that Japan would consent to receive the ambassador, nor China to send him, unless the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged.

The navy department has received a report from Admiral Carpenter on the Yalu naval battle in the Chinese war. After describing the preliminary evolutions the report continues: "The Japanese fire was mainly directed against the two battleships and is said to have been terrific, the Chen Yuen being hit about 400 times and catching fire several times, while the Ting Yuen was badly set on fire forward, which was extinguished with difficulty. The Chen Yuen gallantly placed herself between the Japanese vessels and the Ting Yuen, taking the fire of the fleet, while the flagship extinguished the flames. This manoeuvring brought the two Japanese squadrons circling in opposite directions, the Chao Hun sinking about this time. The Chinese smaller ships now commenced escaping to the northward and westward, and were chased by the leading squadron, which succeeded in sinking the Lai Yuen. During this action, about 3:30 p.m., the fight having commenced at 12:30, p.m., while the Matshushima and the Chen Yuen were abreast each other a 12-inch shell struck the former's barbette doing much damage, setting her on fire and killing and wounding several men. Later the Chin Yuen sank. The battleships then went after the fleeing ships, which they joined at 5 p.m., and the Japanese suspended the battle. Naval officers who have studied the report say that the Chinese battleships could have easily defeated the Japanese had their crews been drilled and their commanders demonstrated more ability.

New York, Dec. 21.—A Chinese general is in Wshington negotiating with Senor Mendonca, minister for Brazil, for the purchase of the Nictheroy and Andrada. These vessels were fitted out in New York under Senor Mendonca's supervision to aid the Brazilian government to put down Mello's insurgent navy. Peace is now reigning in Brazil, the ships are lying idle at Rio or in some other harbor to the south, and it is considered that President Moraes would be glad to dispose of them, his present naval force being sufficient without this emergency squadron of two. An officer of the Nictheroy has been approached by the Chinese agent and asked to name the terms under which he would navigate the vessel to Weihaiwei and serve three months thereafter in warfare against the Japanese. He demanded $3000 for the former and $5000 for the latter service. The purchase of either or both of the vessels would depend upon the enlistment of several of the officers and part of their crews. This is why the Chinese agent treats with Senor Mendonca instead of with the authorities at Rio. The Zalinski dynamite gun on the Nictheroy is the main reason why China wants the vessel.

"If the Nictheroy is sold," said a gentleman familiar with the negotiations, "the Zalinski gun goes with it. The gun ought to have a chance to prove its merits. But (regretfully) the war will be over before the Chinese can use it. The vessel will be commanded by Americans if the deal goes through, and then you will see some real fighting."

GENERAL NEWS.

Newfoundland's Panic—New Trouble Among the Railways.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 21.—The British warship Tourmaline will remain here until April. It is reported that the British government has offered assistance to the impoverished people of this colony. The stagnation of business in Newfoundland is complete, every labor employing concern on the island being closed. The work of realization on the assets of insolvent firms, begun under the direction of the trustees of the Commercial Bank, is now being carried on under the charge of the trustee, who are verifying the statements in regard to the specie contained in the vaults. The government has not yet indicated the nature of the proposed legislation relating to the present business crisis. The introduction of a measure bearing upon this subject is expected on Monday. It is suggested in newspapers that the salaries of all public officials be reduced 20 per cent. The Halifax banks have been persuaded to resume business. A representative of the Bank of Montreal is expected to arrive to-morrow.

New York, Dec. 21.—The revenue cutter Perry, which was ordered to the New York station to replace the Grant, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon en route to San Francisco, thence to Behring Sea. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, who recently returned from Behring Sea, reported that the revenue interests in that locality were insufficiently protected, and in consequence Secretary Carlisle assigned the Perry to duty there. The departure of the Perry practically deprives this station of one of its best boats. Her place will be taken by the revenue cutter Hamilton of Philadelphia. The trip to San Francisco will occupy about three months, and the Perry will have travelled 15,000 miles when she reaches there. The Perry is an iron vessel, brigantine rigged.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—The general meeting of railroad representatives spent the day in discussing the differences between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. In comparison with the Canadian Pacific, all other roads will be easy to handle. The Grand Trunk, by its disapproval has rendered the recently adopted immigration agreement worth little. General Passenger Agent Bell, of the Grand Trunk, feels that he has not had proper treatment at the hands of the other lines on a ruling of the chairman, that as his road has no line in western territory he was excluded from the meeting. He claimed that he had as much right there as the Canadian Pacific, but the chairman insisted on barring him out. This has caused bad feeling all around, most of those concerned upholding the decision of the chairman.

Condensed Dispatches.

Kalispel, Mont., Dec. 21.—Calvin Christie, alias Claus. J. Black, was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Lena Cunningham.

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 21.—Attorneys of the convicted officers of American railway union will apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus in their cases.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 21.—Treasurer Farrington of the Brewer savings bank suicided to-day by shooting. There is no shortage in his accounts.

New York, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Satolli's new secretary, Rev. Dr. Fred Z. Booker, is expected to arrive here to-day from Rome. He is a young American, being a son of Myron H. Booker, the editor of the Albany Press and Knickerbocker, and one of the most influential journalists in the state. For several years Dr. Booker has been rector of the North American College at Rome, and his appointment by the supreme pontiff and propaganda as a member of the apostolic delegation at Washington, vice Rev. Avon Papi, resigned, and which carries with it the secretaryship to the delegate, is regarded in Catholic circles as another manifestation of the Pope's regard for America and Americans. The outgoing secretary is an Italian.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

GROCESIER.

Just Received.....

Glasgow Beef Ham	20	c
Unsmoked Bacon	12 1-2	c
Common Rolls	1-2	c
Extra Choice Lay	15	c
Hams, small	15	c
Finnan Haddies.		

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

Xmas....

DRESSED TURKEYS

FOR SALE AT

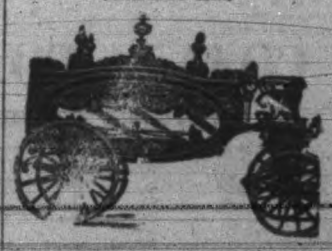
W. Hazlett's Cash Grocery,
72 Fort Street, near Douglas.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



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Government Street, Victoria.

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Apply at

TIMES OFFICE,
No. 26 Broad Street.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST

A great many people will welcome the new history of the Canadian Northwest which comes from the pen of Mr. Alex. Begg of this city (not the crofter champion, it may be well to explain). Though the subject of Mr. Begg's work has been treated in many scattering volumes and pamphlets, this is the first attempt to give a full and comprehensive history of a part of Canada that must always retain a large amount of interest and importance in the eyes of Canadians. A glance at the first volume, which has been issued from the press of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, shows that Mr. Begg is exceedingly well qualified for the important work he has undertaken. His style is lucid and terse and he has approached his subject in a spirit of judicious impartiality. He has besides the advantage of having lived for many years in the Manitoba capital, both before and after it became known as Winnipeg, and of having been an eye-witness of many of the stirring scenes which accompanied the transfer of the great prairie country to the Dominion. Mr. Begg engaged in mercantile business in Fort Garry in 1867. He was thus engaged during the stormy days of 1870 and '71, and has consequently a personal recollection of the incidents of that time. Subsequently he had some newspaper experience in Winnipeg, and still later had charge of the Canadian Pacific railway immigration work in England. In all this time he had many opportunities for gaining an intimate knowledge of the Northwest. On many previous occasions, too, he had used his pen to give to the public information, in both narrative and descriptive form, regarding the prairie province and the territories. Another great advantage Mr. Begg has possessed is that of free access to the archives of the Hudson Bay company. This privilege he has used fully, and the effect is seen in the light which his work has thrown on many points not heretofore cleared up. The work also evinces industrious research, all possible sources of information having apparently been consulted, and throughout the author has earnestly and successfully endeavored to treat all disputed questions impartially.

The work when complete will be in three volumes, this first volume of over 500 pages covering the period terminating with the shooting of Scott by orders of Riel in the winter of 1870. Some of the opening chapters give the narrative of the early explorations in Canada, which perhaps might have been dispensed with, since the deeds of the discoverers have been so often recorded. These chapters, however, are not at all in the way of the reader who may desire to dip at once into the history of the Northwest proper, a history that embodies an almost continuous series of exciting incidents until the country finally passed into the possession of Canada. From the time when the Hudson Bay company, alarmed and annoyed at the interception of furs on the way to their factories on the bay by agents of the Northwest company, extended its operations inland and attempted to enforce the large powers of its charter, until the extension of the Canadian authority over the territory there was almost continual strife in the Northwest. The rivalry between the Hudson bay and the Northwest company led to continual brawls, culminating in the battle of Seven Oaks, near where Winnipeg is now situated, in which Governor Semple and most of his followers were killed. Mr. Begg plainly regards Lord Selkirk as responsible—through his autocratic actions—for much of the bloodshed that followed his attempt to destroy the Northwest company. Following the amalgamation of the companies came struggles between the Hudson Bay officials and the natives over the severe methods adopted by the former to prevent free trade in furs. The halfbreeds, by virtue of their Indian descent, claimed the right to sell furs to whom they pleased, while among the English settlers there was always a disposition to question whether the charter of the Hudson Bay company, with its monopolistic provisions, was intra vires. The regulations passed by the company were stringent in the extreme. Mr. Thom, the recorder of the settlement, who was the company's resident law officer, finally excelled himself. A proclamation was issued in 1844 by the governor, who acted on Mr. Thom's advice, that all business letters from importers of goods to their agents in England must be sent to Fort Garry unopened for the perusal of the authorities before being dispatched. Such importers as would consent to sign a declaration the substance of which was equivalent to a security against their engaging in any private fur trading venture, were exempted from the necessity of complying with this regulation. This regulation was disallowed by the company's officials in London, but not before it had embittered the relations between the company and the Red river merchants.

The downfall of the company's attempt to prohibit all outside interference with the fur trade came in 1849 when Mr. Sayers, a half-breed, was put on trial, charged with trading in furs with Indians. The court house was surrounded on the day of the trial by 400 armed half breeds, and Sayers coolly admitted that he had committed the offence charged against him. The court found him guilty, but dared not inflict punishment. He was accordingly released, and his appearance was greeted by his compatriots with discharges of musketry and triumphant cries of "Le commerce est libre." From this time forth the authority of the company waned; and free trading thereafter grew yearly in volume. Indeed for the ten years preceding the transfer to Canada the government of the country smacked of opera bouffe. Repeated instances are recorded of the jail being broken in and prisoners set free by their friends. In no case does it appear that the prisoner so released was re-arrested, nor was any attempt made to visit on the mob punishment for the outrage on law and order. A sample case was that of Dr. Schultz, the present lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

In 1867 he declined to recognize the judgment of the courts in a civil case, and assaulted the bailiff who attempted to put in an execution on the goods in his warehouse. For this he was taken to prison. The bailiff remained on guard in the warehouse; and, refusing to leave, was imprisoned in it by Mrs. Schultz, who had the doors and windows boarded up. He was rescued half dead with cold a few hours later. On the night following his arrest Dr. Schultz was rescued from prison by his friends, who broke in the doors with an oak beam used as a battering ram. Mrs. Schultz was one of the rescuing party. The doctor issued an extra of his paper, the Nor'Wester, celebrating his release, and this closed the incident.

Shortly afterwards came the series of events which ended with the Northwest becoming a part of Canada. A long dispute between the Dominion and the Hudson Bay Company led up to the bargain by which the company surrendered its claims of jurisdiction on the payment by Canada of $1,500,000 in cash and the concession of a large grant of land. The transfer was to be made in December, 1869, but it was not completed until later, and the most stirring and tragic incidents were destined to intervene. Of the events of 1869 and 1870, the most interesting portion of Northwest history, Mr. Begg gives full details. He shows clearly how the transfer business was bungled by the Canadian government and its representatives, whose errors of course would have had less disastrous results if they had been dealing with a less fiery and volatile people. The primary mistake was the assumption that the native population had no rights which the high contracting parties were bound to respect. Unfortunately this assumption was held by the Canadian authorities until the Metis rose in revolt.

The trouble practically began with the building of the snow road from the Lake of the Woods to Red River in 1868, before the bargain was completed. The amount spent on this road, some $30,000, might just as well, Mr. Begg says, have been dumped in the Red River, for all the good it did anyone, while it was the cause of the first of the disturbances that broke out among the half-breeds. Mr. Charles Mair was the paymaster of the snow road building expedition, and his private letters, giving his opinion of the country and its people, were rashly given to the eastern papers. In this way they found their way to the settlement where they raised a commotion altogether disproportionate to their merits. The French half-breeds were particularly offended at the disparaging nature of his remarks. The Snow party attempted to build at Oak Point, the Indian titles to the surrounding lands without reference to the claims of the half-breed settlers. Mr. Mair was arrested by a number of excited half-breeds and taken to Fort Garry, where he was released at the solicitation of Governor McTavish.

Shortly afterwards, while the half-breeds were still indignant over what they considered an attempt to dispossess them, Col. Denis and his party were sent into the settlement by the Dominion government and began to re-survey the river lots. This action naturally increased the alarm and the ire of the natives, who by this time had placed themselves under the leadership of Louis Riel. Col. Denis was forced to abandon his task and the half-breeds shortly afterwards turned their attention to the Hon. Wm. McDougall, who was on his way to take the office of lieutenant-governor. Into the events which followed we need not go at length, but will advise the reader to consult Mr. Begg's clear and graphic narrative. The author severely censures the proceedings of the Canadian government and Mr. McDougall, and does not spare the band of Canadians in Winnipeg who took the government side, under the leadership of Dr. Schultz. In all likelihood this portion of Mr. Begg's work will give rise to some controversy. Mr. McDougall is not prone to rest quiet under censure, and has already combatted the view of his conduct set forth in one of Sir John Macdonald's letters, given in the biography by Mr. Pope. The public will in any event find much interest in perusing Mr. Begg's narrative, and will find in the many documents he quotes some means of forming a judgment for themselves.

The volume, from a typographical point of view, is worthy of the subject and of the excellent work done by the author. Printing and binding are both good, and the several portraits given add to its fine appearance.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Splenitic or Southern Fever Amongst Mexican Cattle.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 22.—In view of the fact that the live stock sanitary commission of this state has been reliably informed that a malignant disease known as splenitic, or southern fever, exists among the cattle in a large part of the republic of Mexico, and as there are no sanitary regulations in that country to prevent the spread of the disease, Governor Hogg yesterday issued a proclamation declaring a quarantine against all such cattle.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

ARTIFICIAL GRANITE STONE PAVEMENT

(GRAHAM PATENT.)

For Streets, Sidewalks and Crossings.

The Artificial Stone Pavement, patented by Archibald Graham of London, Ontario, is unexcelled for street pavements or sidewalks. The ingredients—crushed granite, cement, gravel, sand and mineral—will endure forever. Stands over 5000 pounds pressure to the square inch. For all purposes of street paving, sidewalks, crossings, garden walks, door steps, curbs, etc., it has no equal. The following testimonials, many of them from residents of Victoria, are the best possible evidence that can be given of its superior qualities.

An experienced man, who for many years has been engaged in making artificial granite stone, and in cement work generally, has been brought from Ontario to superintend the work in British Columbia, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

All work guaranteed for ten years.

For further particulars apply to Luker & Dier, Victoria, B. C., P. O. Box 159.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 16, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

The street crossing laid down by you at the intersection of Yates and Broad streets in this city has given great satisfaction and will, in my opinion, be a lasting, useful and in every way satisfactory piece of work. I am, yours truly,

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 27, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gentlemen,—In reply to your communication asking me to give you my opinion relative to the artificial granite stonework laid by you across Broad street at the south side of Yates street, I am pleased to state that it is in every respect satisfactory. It has now been down nearly four months, and has been subjected to a great deal of heavy traffic without being in the least impaired. I do not know of anything to surpass it for the purpose for which it is intended. Yours truly,

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 27, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gentlemen,—I have frequently examined and inspected the Artificial Granite Stone street crossing which was put down by you in this city some four months ago and have much pleasure in saying that it has been made of first-class material and well laid. It has been subjected to heavy traffic, but shows no signs of wear or injury. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 10, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gentlemen,—I have examined with much interest your specimen of Artificial Granite Pavement as laid in the crossing of Broad at Yates street in this city. This pavement has, as I understand, now been laid for nearly five months, subject to the fairly heavy traffic incident to a busy locality, and the excavating by blasting of the sewer trench beneath it without showing any apparent disturbance or perceptible wear from the five months' traffic. I am therefore favorably impressed with the appearance and probable durability of your pavement as applied to heavy city traffic. It is apparently harder than the natural granite, sufficiently roughened in its surface to prevent its becoming slippery and consequently dangerous to both horses and pedestrians, and having the advantages in wear and consequent absence of the disagreeable grit and dust common to all natural stone pavement. Unless the noise, which I assume is common to both, should be deemed objectionable, it possesses many advantages over any of the pavements now in use with which I am familiar, and with which, as I understand it, compares favorably in point of cost. Thoroughly good work being executed in all alike. In the present demoralized condition of our thoroughfares I trust the city may be induced to give your system a fair trial, which, judging from the assurances you already possess from eastern and other sources where it has been in use for some years and proved eminently satisfactory, I cannot fail to recommend it. I remain your obedient servant,

G. A. KEEPER, M. Inst. C. E., Etc.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 18, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gentlemen,—Ever since its completion, some four months ago, the Artificial Granite Stone Pavement laid by yourselves across Broad street has received my particular attention. At first attracted by its neat appearance, I was further interested in noting its lasting capabilities. Under adverse circumstances (I refer to the sewerage blasting close at hand) it appears as intact to-day as when opened to traffic some months ago; the extent of this traffic is evidenced by the depression in the streets on either side, which creates a strain on the work in question it should not be called on to bear. This crossing certainly reflects credit on those engaged in its construction and I know nothing that seems to combine to so great a degree all the requirements of a good pavement as this. The absence of slipperyness is particularly noticeable. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

J. H. GRAY, Civil Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 12, 1894.

Gentlemen,—Referring to the crossing laid by you at the junction of Yates and Broad streets, which has now been in use for about four months, we would state that so far it has given every satisfaction. We would add that the crossing in question is subjected to a large amount of heavy traffic.

JAMES BAKER.
S. T. STYLES.
D. R. HARRIS.
Street Committee.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 2, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gentlemen,—Having been present when the test was made about three weeks ago on your Artificial Stone crossing, corner Yates and Broad streets, which test it stood successfully and has further proved to this day heavy rains and heavy traffic satisfactory, and it looks as smooth now as when first put down. Respectfully yours,

L. VIGELIUS, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 1, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Dear Sirs,—The Artificial Granite Stone crossing laid down by you in this city the last summer has given satisfaction and appears to be first-class, durable and lasting. It has stood the wear of heavy traffic for the last four months and is now just as smooth and solid as when laid down.

W. J. DWYER, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 19, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Gents,—The Concrete crossing put down by you on Broad street has been used for several months by heavy traffic, as far as I can see, without showing any signs of wear and I believe would make a good pavement if not too expensive.

WM. HUMPHREY, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 31, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier:

Dear Sirs,—You ask me for an opinion concerning the crossing laid down as a sample by you at the junction of Yates and Broad streets. Without making any pretence of expert knowledge concerning work of this character I must say that it apears to fulfil all the conditions required for good pavement and to be specially well adapted to this climate. If, as you say, its durability is beyond question, the matter of its general, if not universal adoption as a pavement will only be a question of time. I remain, yours faithfully,

H. A. MUNN, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 1, 1894.

To Whom it May Concern:

A sample of street crossing, put down by Messrs. Luker & Dier on Yates street intersecting Broad, is without exception the most creditable piece of work of the kind in this city. It seems to have the hardness of granite with a much smoother and better appearance, and by being one solid block with proper bedding it has an advantage over stone blocks, which are continually settling at some point. Nor does it break up like all other cement walks put down like. After the walk had been only nine days down I witnessed the severe test of driving over it a wagon of close on six tons burden, without producing the slightest effect, and after standing considerable of the hardest city traffic it still remains in its original shape. I cheerfully recommend the crossing of this material, as it is something calculated to beautify a city by the adoption of it.

W. J. LEDINGHAM, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 12, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier, Victoria:

Dear Sirs,—I have observed from time to time during the last few months the wear and tear on the Artificial Granite crossing you laid down last summer on Broad street in this city, and I have much pleasure in stating that it wears well, is cleanly and pleasing to look upon. I have no hesitation in recommending it as in every way suitable for sidewalks and crossings. Yours truly,

J. KEITH WILSON, Alderman.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 1, 1894.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I did examine during construction, and have since up to this date carefully noted the Artificial Granite Stone in the crossing on the south side of Yates street crossing Broad street, as put down by Messrs. Luker & Dier, and I can without hesitation say that I consider it to be first-class in every particular and highly suitable for crossings, driveways, private walks, road beds, etc. This crossing is a fair sample of what is now being used in some of our eastern cities, and is giving great satisfaction.

THOMAS HOOPER, Architect.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 31, 1894.

Messrs. Luker & Dier, City:

Gents,—I have very much pleasure in recommending your crossing laid on Broad and Yates street to anyone regarding that class of work. I am experienced and an expert on such work, having laid a crossing in San Francisco some twenty years ago, and the same is standing as good as ever this day. I have watched the progress of the crossing in every stage, being naturally interested in such work, and I am happy to say that the workmanship and material has proved and will stand the test of the most severe critic. I have the honor to be yours respectfully,

J. W. KELLER.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 31, 1894.

Mr. W. A. Dier:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry re Granite Pavement in this city I take pleasure in offering testimony as to its merits. I believe, from our experience with it in this city. It is the coming walk. It is superior to the flag in many respects, as well as much less expensive. Our citizens are highly pleased with the workmanship and construction, and are adopting it on our business streets as well as avenues. Yours, etc.

GEO. L. GILL, Mayor.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 31, 1894.

Mr. W. A. Dier:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry of yesterday, I beg to say that during the past few years we have had laid down in this city 40,000 square feet of Artificial Granite stone pavement and we find that it makes a perfect sidewalk, and during the time it has been down I have carefully watched it and observed that the traffic has but little effect on its surface. The frost of last winter also had no effect on it. I might say that there are a great many different kinds of artificial stone sidewalks varying in their composition from a walk superior to natural stone to one inferior to common plank. In my opinion the Granite Pavement is superior to natural stone. We have had some artificial stone walk laid which was simply ordinary concrete and finished with sand and native cement, which was worse than ordinary plank. Our council this year decided that on the main streets no other kind of walk should be laid and by this action I believe that considerable money will be saved to the citizens liable for the maintenance of the sidewalks. I might say that our Artificial Granite Stone walks have been laid by Mr. A. Graham of London, who is very careful and painstaking with his work, and has given entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

W. A. CAMPBELL, City Engineer.

Church of the Holy Angels.
St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 31, 1894.

The Granite Walk put down by Mr. Graham in front of my house is a great success and far superior to any other kind of sidewalk known or essayed thus far. It is both ornamental and durable, and once constructed will last many years. It has been adopted by most of the business men and on all the principal streets of the city.

W. FLANNERY, D.D., P.P.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 31, 1894.

To Whom this May Concern:

I have the Granite Sidewalk in front of my store and as far as I can judge there is no walk to equal it. We have the flag stone walk here too, and I think it is far ahead of it and is a great deal cheaper.

J. H. SECORD, Merchant.

London, Ont., April 16, 1894.

Dear Sir,—The Artificial Granite Stone walk laid by Mr. Graham during the summer of 1893 are first-class in every respect. We believe it is the best walk laid in the city. All who have seen it recommend the work ahead of any other yet laid down in this city. I would recommend it to any corporation in the Dominion. Yours respectfully,

AQUILA O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

Strathroy, April 16, 1894.

Mr. A. Graham, 226 Piccadilly Street, London, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—The Artificial Granite Stone walks laid in this town during the summer of 1893 are first-class in every respect. The past winter has had no effect on it in any way. People whose properties border on the walks are quite satisfied with it and say that they would have none other than the Graham Walk, as it is the best I believe laid in the Dominion. Yours respectfully,

JAMES COX, Mayor.

Exeter, Ont., April 4, 1894.

Mr. A. Graham, 226 Piccadilly Street, London, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—The Artificial Granite Stone walk laid by you in front of my place in Exeter is first-class in every respect and all that you have laid in the town of Exeter is A No. 1, and much better than natural stone. The winter had no affect on it whatever; it is free from cracks. In our driveway, where tons pass over it daily, it has no affect on it whatever. Yours respectfully,

THE BOBIER PRODUCE CO., EXETER.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 31, 1894.

This is to certify that we have used the Artificial Granite Sidewalk in front of our two blocks, and we would not give it for anything we ever saw.

JACOB WILSON.
E. FULLER.

London, Ont., Dec. 7, 1894.

Mr. W. A. Dier:

Dear Alfred,—Received telegram. In reply would say that the pavement stands over 5000 pounds hydraulic pressure to the square inch. It should carry between 50 and 100 tons. In fact you cannot break it when well laid down. I have had over 25 tons go over my pavement here. It left no more impression than a child walking over it. This is a harder climate for pavement than Victoria because we have such heavy frost, although it has no affect on the pavement whatever. For instance, take the Asphalt pavement, the best laid down will only carry eighteen tons, while this class costs 50 cents per foot, so you can see the difference between the two pavements. You know a miry place Chatham is. I laid work there last spring where there is an average of 200 and over passing over it daily with heavy loads. To-day it is in perfect condition and will stand for ages. Two other artificial stone companies came to Chatham and each one was awarded a small contract to lay a sample pavement in order that the corporation might find out which one of the three had the best pavement. To-day their pavement, only being a sidewalk with no travelling of teams over it, is all gone to pieces, while the citizens to a man now adopt my pavement. They intend having 35 miles of sidewalk besides a lot of street work. I am satisfied I will get all. Yours truly,

A. GRAHAM.

THE GRAHAM GRANITE SIDEWALK.

Competent Men Commend It—The City Engineer and Inspector Ironside's Opinion.

The new walk laid by Mr. Archibald Graham, city, on King street, between Maitland and William Sts., is said to be the finest piece of sidewalk yet put down in this city. It has a beautiful granite top that gives an unexcelled finish, the foundation is of the most substantial nature, and the workmanship of the very best. Mr. Graham has the contract for laying artificial stone walks in London this year, and the city has reason to congratulate itself upon the fact, it would appear. Mr. Graham was formerly connected with an American company, and has laid many miles of walks in the United States, and his experience stands him in good stead.

Inspector Ironside was asked this morning by a Free Press reporter for his opinion of the Graham walk, and he replied that it was the best walk yet laid in the city. Its good points were many, and he knew of none to its detriment. "Mr. Graham carried out his specifications to the letter, and in a business-like way that was pleasing," said the inspector. So much trouble is had with contractors that the inspector is forced to speak of it when a reliable man is found.

City Engineer Graydon was also seen, and he voiced the sentiments of the inspector. "The Graham walks are unexcelled in this city," said the engineer. "Indeed, they have not yet been equalled. The material used is of the very best, and the finish is the only one of its kind used here. It gives a capital appearance to the walk, and is undoubtedly very durable."—London Free Press.

If you know what is good, you want the best, and that is Duke of Cambridge Scotch. Always ask for it.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Pemberton avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5735, A. O. F., Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government str.et. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.

F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once, a girl. Apply 9 Green street. d18-3t

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Pruning, training, garden renovating. Apply J. W. Webb, garden contractor. d19-9t

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oct7-tf

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A few blocks from postoffice on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address P. O. box 506. dec13-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

BRING YOUR CLEAN GREASE to the Victoria Soap Works; receive cash or soap; cor. Herald and Govt. Sts. d10-1m

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

PARTIES HOLDING TICKETS for raffle of Gold Mounted Highland Dirk are notified that the raffle will take place at Tolmie & Stewart's on Saturday, at 8 p.m. 21-2t

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate repayable by easy monthly payments by the Dominion Building and Loan Association. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

GRAND DRAWING FOR 100 Geese and Turkeys and 50 Ducks AT THE Colonist Hotel, Beacon Hill, On Friday, Saturday and Monday Nights.

Beautiful Gifts Cheap.

Thousands of beautiful and useful gifts for ten cents each. A profusion of elegant and what would be considered in any other store costly gifts for 25 cents each at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Concert, Cantata "Daniel," AND ORGAN RECITAL, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, 26th December, 1894, Commencing at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS,— — — — — 50 CENTS.

May be had from M. W. Waitt & Co., C. A. Lombard & Co., Robert Jamieson, T. N. Hibben & Co., R. H. Jameson, Speed Bros., and James Russell.

The Daily Times.

SOME "LOYALTY" REMINISCENCES.

During the negotiations conducted by Sir John Rose and Secretary Fish in 1869-70 Canada offered the United States the following privileges: (1) The cession for a term of years of the fisheries of Canada to the United States; (2) the enjoyment of our canals, which were to be enlarged at our cost, and the free enjoyment of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; (3) the assimilation of our customs and excise duties to those of the United States; (4) the concession of an import duty equal to the internal revenue taxes of the United States; (5) and the free admission into either country of certain manufactures of the other.

This is what the loyal "boodle" party, masking under the guise of Conservatives, offered the United States in 1869-70, one clause alone being nothing short of annexation.

In 1878, when told that the National Policy would endanger British connection, the Toronto Mail—the organ of Sir John Macdonald—replied, "So much the worse for British connection."

In 1877 Sir Charles Tupper while discussing the fishery question with Secretary Bayard offered the United States complete reciprocity. Through the operation of the National Policy a larger duty is collected from British imports than from American.

In 1894 Sir Hibbert Tupper declared that the mother country was "driven from the civilized markets of the world, steadily and every year finding their output to those markets decreasing, they spend millions on their army and millions on their navy, to force their wares and their goods, and their merchandise into the civilized markets of the world."

This is the same loyal and patriotic party that mobbed the representative of Her Majesty in Montreal. The same intensely loyal and fervidly patriotic party that drew up the annexation manifesto in 1849, which was signed by the late premier, Sir John Abbott, and other Conservatives.

A CHANGE SINCE '92.

In the session of 1892 the Hon. Theodore Davie was concerned, as now, about the government of municipalities. He had then, as now, the unsackable idea that the cities would be better governed if the provincial government had something to do with the business. Therefore Mr. Davie introduced in the house a bill to enable the government to interfere with the conduct of municipal affairs whenever it could find enough creatures of his own in a city to "invite" such interference. Our amiable friend the Colonist was in those days given to independent criticism where the attorney-general was concerned, and in connection with the bill spoken of it launched forth in the following terms:

"We are glad to see that the attorney-general's bill to amend the municipal act, 1891, is to be searchingly revised in committee. Distrust of the people is seen in almost every section of that bill. It belongs to the class of legislation that has been very properly denominated 'grandmotherly' legislation, in which the people are treated as children who are not able to take care of themselves. Some of the members who spoke yesterday were unable to see the principle embodied in the bill. This does not speak well for their powers of discernment. The principle of grandmotherliness runs through the whole of it, and is very conspicuous in some of its clauses."

What a change from those days to the present, when we find the Colonist backing up the premier in an attempt to push through legislation that is much more deserving of the epithet "grandmotherly" than were his proposals of 1892. Circumstances have effected a considerable change in the degree of the organ's fidelity.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The curiosity of Mr. Williams, M. P. P., is most natural. He will ask in the legislature for a committee to elicit information in respect to the progress of work, the names of the contractors, payments made, etc., on the parliament buildings contract. There are certain rumors afloat as to the inadequacy of the security held by the government which ought to be dispelled, if possible. Mr. Adams, it is very generally believed, is not the only member of the contracting firm; but should it transpire that he alone is interested in the contract, and that insufficient security is held for the completion of the work, it will be the duty of the legislature to take the matter in hand. The work is probably the largest the province ever engaged in, and it is not unlikely will entail an expenditure of one million dollars before it is completed. It is therefore too serious a question for trifling and too dangerous to the financial credit of the province to run the risk of failure or the possibility of scandal. If matters are not all right they must be made right before any more money is expended; if they are all right it will be a wise thing to show that they are, by giving the information asked for by Mr. Williams. It is the right of the people, who pay the money, to know who are the men financially interested in the contract; and unless the government has something to hide, something that it is ashamed of, it will assist Mr. Williams in his search for facts which ought to be as visible to everybody as the fine pile of buildings now slowly arising in government grounds.

A POLICY OF "SPLURGE."

In the house last night a vote of $9000 was passed to pay the salary and defray the office expenses of an agent-general in London. Hitherto Mr. Beeton has discharged the duties of the position without a salary, while the office expenses have been but a trifle. The inexpensiveness of the office has been, in the past, about the strongest argument for its continuance. If the province received little or no benefit, the cost was a mere bagatelle. But now that we have Mr. Davie at the helm, with full scope to indulge in extravagancies of every kind, the position of the agent-general is to be elevated to something approaching the dignity and splendor of a foreign ambassador. "The other colonies" are to be imitated, and a fat billet provided for a friend of the government—say, for instance, Mr. Vernon, who, although defeated by the electors, has not relinquished his claims upon the provincial purse. There are many items in the estimates that ought to have been rigorously opposed by the house, but there is none that is more unjustifiable than this one. Mr. Davie is fast committing the province to a policy of "splurge" that must in time have a disastrous effect upon its welfare. Is the man blind to the ultimate consequences of his acts?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the Nelson Tribune: "The school of mines is simply a fad of two visionaries, and if Premier Davie has an ounce of horse sense he will kill the scheme by failing to make an appropriation to carry it out." The Tribune forgets that the sort of "horse sense" which the premier possesses will rather influence him to favor the school as a convenient refuge for some needy hanger-on.

In the house the other day Mr. Graham suggested that the government should post in London a notice like the following:

Notice—Patriotism and Self-Sacrifice—

Whereas our attention has been drawn to the fact that the floating of the bonds of a certain railway, viz., the Shuswap & Okanagan, has cast discredit upon railway projects in our fair province, and has even a tendency to cast discredit upon the credit of our province; therefore

1. Be it proclaimed, that although the building of the said road has cost $1,250,000, it could have been built for $700,000, at which figure it would immediately have paid 2 per cent. upon the investment.

2. Be it further proclaimed, that on account of the unbusiness like bargain which we made with the C. P. R. Co., at least 1 per cent. more on the money now invested is paid into their coffers, instead of being placed to our credit and to the credit of the same road, as it should be.

3. That nevertheless, on account of our well known business sagacity, integrity and ability—whilst acknowledging mistakes in the past which we will avoid in the future—we pray that your purse strings may be unloosened unto us, so that our far distant colony may become as a crown of glory to this Dominion and Empire.

Therefore, we pray ye, send forth spies to spy upon the land that they may see that it is a land fair to look upon and a land flowing with milk and honey; and also to see the numberless officials whom we support in ease, quiet and comfort; therefore send these spies forth that they may report these things unto you so that you may see the truth thereof and that our sins be not visited upon us, nor upon this fair country, nor yet upon its numerous and obedient officials."

In the Colonist's report it was stated that there was something "approaching blasphemy" in this skit, though nobody else could find anything of the kind. No dirty work seems to be too nauseating for the organ to perform in the service of its provincial master.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. Williams Anxious to Find Out Who the Contractors Actually Are.

Among the motions of which notice were given in the legislature this morning was one signed by Mr. Williams, which, if passed, will answer the many questions asked of late in regard to the work on the buildings.

Mr. Williams will move for the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Bryden, McGregor, Kennedy and the mover, to examine the contracts for work on the new parliament biuldings, to ascertain who are the parties actually interested in the said contracts; how far, having regard to the actual work done and the amount paid, the province is secured as to the completion of the work for the contract prices; what has already been allowed for extras and what is likely to be required for same before completion and how construction of same is progressing, with power to call for persons and papers and report to the house from time to time.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND VS. ENGLAND.

Interest in this game increases as the date on which it is to be played draws near, and the representatives of the respective countries who will play on Christmas day have been carefully selected and a battle royal is anticipated. Last year two games were played without deciding which country had the supremacy, and both teams are determined to win on this occasion. The game will take place on Caledonia Park; kick off at 2:15 p.m. prompt. The following players will represent Scotland: Partridge, goal; Hook and Pettierew, backs; Milligan, McGregor and Hutcheson, half backs; Deckers, McCann, Johnston, Campbell and Peden, forwards. It will be noticed that six of the above are from the Wanderers football club and should give a good account of themselves against England. On the other hand England's team will be composed of a selection of the best from the Barrack Athletics, Corrig College, and Wanderers, and will be as follows (subject to change): Lyons, goal; Stewart and Barraclough, backs; Goward, Foulkes and Emmon, half backs; Goward, Wilson, Hall, Wilson and Goward, forwards. With the above team England expects to come out victorious. The coming game is now recognized as an annual event in association football circles and it is expected that a large turnout of the lovers of this game will be the result next Tuesday afternoon.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.

The Association football cup tie between the Nanaimo Rangers and Barrack Athletes of this city for the handsome challenge cup of the British Columbia Football Association is now in progress at the Canteen grounds at Esquimalt. A full report of the game will be given in our Monday evening's issue. After the game the teams will banquet at the Telegraph Hotel at 6:30 and a smoking concert will be held later.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Fire in the Wellington Pit—Investigation Adjourned.

Nanaimo, Dec. 22.—The enquiry touching Mr. J. P. Planta's position was opened by Judge Harrison yesterday.

S. Gough, the chief clerk, was the principal witness called, and he had to make several trips to his office before he got all the necessary books required by the commissioner. His principal evidence was contained in the following letter which was, he claimed, a private one:

S. Gough, Esq., Sir,—Considering the strain upon the municipal revenue I am willing to draw no larger sum on account of salary as police magistrate during the year 1894 than the amount of the fees of the court which shall be paid into the city treasury from the police magistrate's court, provided that sum shall not be less than $250.

(Signed) J. P. PLANTA.

He denied any knowledge of any arrangement between the council and Mr. Planta as to it being understood that the latter would not draw the $1,000 salary so that he could hold the position. Ald. Cocking and Dobson gave similar evidence and the enquiry was adjourned until January 4th, 1895.

A fire broke out in No. 5 pit, Wellington, yesterday, which was caused by a miner setting fire to a curtain with his lamp. It took a large force of men about two hours to put it out and make it safe again.

Mayor Quennell has announced his intentions of again seeking election for the civic chair.

The high school scholars were dismissed yesterday after the usual closing examinations.

TIMES XMAS FUND.

The Amount of Destitution Prevailing Has Been Entirely Underestimated.

The Committee at Work To-Day —Touching Scenes at the Market Hall.

If any one in this city had any doubt about the number of people who required assistance he should have been present at the market hall to-day when the Times committee was distributing the Christmas fund. The number of applicants that put in an appearance up to three o'clock numbered about 350.

There was quite a crowd waiting for the doors to open at eleven o'clock. Nearly all were known to either of the members of the committee or had credentials. A touching spectacle was the sight of a whole family of little children, thinly clad and almost shoeless. Their wants were at once supplied. One poor little fellow was in such a condition that he required a complete "fit out" from his heels to his head.

No applications have been made for toys, etc., although the committee has provided a small supply. "Let us have bread, groceries, shoes," etc., has been the request of the applicants.

"The number of people who are in need is simply incredible," said Adjutant Archibald this afternoon. "I make it my business, as you know, to go among the poor, but I had not the faintest conception of the extent of the destitution until to-day."

It is quite likely that the amount already contributed to the Times fund will have been exhausted before the day is over, and as there remains much good work yet to be done it is important that all those who can spare a small sum in so good a cause should send in the same to the Times office at once.

Late this afternoon there were 150 men at the market hall waiting for admittance to the room where orders were given for food and clothing. The appearance of the men told plainly enough of their needy condition. Not one applicant asked for money. All they wanted was food and clothing for themselves and families. The committee also have on their list twenty-eight families who have yet to be cared for. A few necessaries of life would brighten their Christmas more than all the brilliantly illuminated Christmas trees that could be provided. What they need is food and clothing that will keep them warm during the severe winter months that are only just starting in. Clothing that children in better circumstances think are worn out would bring comfort to many little children and help to brighten their none too happy life.

Mayor Teague, Mr. T. J. Burnes and Adjutant Archibald have been busy all day, but their duty is a pleasant one, and all they and the Times asks is that those who can afford it give their share, no matter how small. Every ten cent piece helps to make some home a bright one.

Amount previously acknowledged	$169 00
Cash	5 00
Anonymous	5 00

½

Just half, that's what you save by purchasing your toys and Xmas gifts at Russell and McDonald's, opposite the Iron church, Douglass street. tf

Brief Locals.

—Splendid mixed candy at 15 cents per pound at Montgomery's, 42 Government street.

—Gibson's choice English confectionery at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

—Just the thing for a present—a pair of carvers from Fox's, 78 Government street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

HOPE DEFERRED.

It was a dirty night. A raw, east wind moaned through the now almost leafless trees; thus, accompanied by a heavy drizzle, something more than a mist and yet not rain, made a combination which seemed to chill one to the very marrow. There were but few pedestrians about at this hour—nine o'clock—notwithstanding that but a few days remained until Christmas. Shopkeepers, who had made great preparations for the "Christmas rush," closed up and went home early, muttering, "This will be a nasty night."

The wind came in fitful gusts down the now almost deserted streets. Those passing quickly homeward up Fort street had their curiosity aroused at the sight of the figure of a man making his way citywards. His most abject appearance was what struck them as peculiar. The slow, hesitating footsteps, his thinly clad person and wan look, seemed to be indicative of some great sorrow.

Slowly he proceeded toward the city. His was a sad lot! Struggle as he might he could not make much progress in the world. He worked hard enough, God knows! but cruel fate seemed against him. He had good reason to be cast down to-night, this man of care. Leaving his lonely home where Want seemed to have taken permanent quarters, the memory of his children's anxious query: "What's Santa Claus going to bring us, papa?"—still ringing in his ears, gnawed at his very heart.

He had promised them something, and yet he had no hope that he might be able to gratify their little wishes. Annie wanted a doll, she said. He loved Annie, his sweet little golden-haired girl, and had told her that Santa Claus was good and would perhaps remember her; but it was hoping against hope. And now, when out on the deserted street, his heart was heavy, for he dreaded his little darling's disappointment when she ran to her stocking on Christmas morning.

Dead leaves had strewn the sidewalk, and they seemed to him, in his sadness, emblematic of shattered hopes.

"Too-oo-oo-ot! Too-oo-ot!"

A steamer's whistle! The man stops. His heart gives an exultant jump. His eyes brighten. Then, with steady, joyful stride, he continues on his way, seemingly imbued with new life.

"Humph!" murmurs a passer-by, observing the man's action, "that fellow acts queer." I can't imagine what there is in the 'toot' of a steamer's whistle to make a fellow start so. 'Twas only the whistle on the Charmer, she's late to-night." With these observations and a glance at the figure now fast disappearing, he passes on.

But the whistle of that steamer, could he but have known, meant a good deal for the individual who was now so quickly hurrying citywards. Hope was again alive within his breast. "Hope! thou nurse of young desire," was rekindled in his bosom.

As he is now nearing the business portion of the city, he might be heard muttering to himself as he goes along: "Perhaps it will come to-night, and then I get Annie her doll, Mary her new dress and pay the rent. Yes, perhaps it will come to-night. The mails and passengers must be landed by this time."

Turning the corner of Government street, the man passes quickly along that thoroughfare towards the postoffice. The mails are just being removed from the wagon which stands backed up to the curb-stone.

With anxious eye he passes quickly into the mail sorting department. He seems to be known there.

"Hello! Bill."

"Hello! George, a nasty night, isn't it? What brings you down town to-night, George?"

"Oh, I could not bear the suspense. I thought it might come to-night, and I needed it so badly, you know."

The one whose movements we have been noting stands with eager eyes watching the busy scene always attendant on the arrival of an Eastern mail. Mail bag after mail bag is undone and the contents sorted by the quick-moving clerks.

As letter after letter is placed in its proper place and none is handed to him, hope dies within him. "Perhaps it has not come," he murmurs, "and oh! I needed it so. I needed it so."

An ashen pallour overspreads his countenance as the last letter is sorted and thrown into its proper place, then with one heartrending cry, "It has not come! Oh, how cruel to deprive me longer!" the man staggers and falls heavily to the floor.

Kind hands raise the fallen form and there are many exclamations of pity from his fellow employees (for he must be an employee, he is known so well in the office). "Poor George is awfully disappointed, isn't he?"

"Quick! take him to the door! Give him air, you fellows!" says one, and the prostrate form is carried quickly to the wide-open door.

"Get some water, somebody, quick!"

A crowd quickly gathers. A crowd always gathers on such occasions, and, of course, the crowd, as usual, contained the curious man—that one who seems to take a delight in prying into other people's business, with no thought that his inquisitiveness might give pain. So, upon observing the pale face of the man whom the others are endeavoring to resuscitate, he bursts in with: "What is this? An accident. Fainted away, ed? Poor Fellow! sweetheart gone back on him, I suppose," etc.

Failing to get an answer to these queries the inquisitive individual plucks a small boy—who seems to know the sick man—by the coat tail, and interrogates him:

"Say, sonny, what's the matter with that feller? Got a fit or what?"

"Naw!" replies the individual addressed as sonny, "don't you know? dat's a Victoria postman. He's been expectin' de Provisional allowance, and he didn't get it. See!" C. A. G.

OPERATIVES IN THE U. S.

How They Exist Under the Shelter of "Protection."

Public speakers in the United States, as well as the Republican or protectionist press of that country, are fond of vaunting the merits of the United States as a paradise for the working man, and decry the condition of the poor in Europe, to whose level they are afraid the American working man would come were trade made more free than it is. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford gives a description of what he saw in Fall River, Mass. This is an important manufacturing centre devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of cloths and of probably a more or less fair example of other New England manufacturing towns. Speaking of one locality in the place he says:

"You can enter the court with dry boots if you tiptoe on an isthmus, and jump; for the village is built on low ground, and pools of standing water abound. If you ask at the first tenement on the right, you will be told that there are four bedrooms and a kitchen, and that four sleep in a room. Operatives live in bedrooms and kitchens. They pay here $7 a month; this means to the corporation a rental of $8,000 annually—five per cent. interest on $160,000.—Four to a room is perhaps an unusual number for this particular village. They the not often willing to tell how many share a tenement; it will average her, perhaps, ten, though the patrolman thinks more. The population of the court is about one thousand. Looking in at entries, the plastering of the walls is seen to be discolored and broken, and the stairs bare and dilapidated. The court is littered with refuse; one threads one's way among unsavory heaps. Along under the eaves of every block is a ridge composed of potato parings, egg shells and garbage; the universal rule is to pour the kitchen emptyings out of the window. This description must pause, however, for I dare not tell how the centre of the court—which is the playground of the children and the thoroughfare for all—is occupied. A photograph would shock the world. In certain details of filth, hideous indecency, and indescribable shame, this place is probably not matched outside of Fall River any where in what we call civilization. And in centre of all stands a pump. The air is pestilential and the place revolting to every sense. The heart sickens at the sight of the crowds who sit on stoops and hang out of windows, and gaze at their common misery. God in heaven! how is it permitted for girls to look upon this? The saloon is a retreat of which we should do wrong to deprive these men. For their women, there is no refuge but the streets. For them, immorality is almost inevitable almost from childhood. In such a place what can men do but sit on the steps and curse their employers; what can women do but nurse their cripple babies and wish them dead?

Leaving this place you pass a block where a dozen families draw water from a single faucet, the condition of which may be judged from the statement of the patrolman that to fill a pail from it requires several minutes. You see many blocks worse than those of the Borden mills. "Little Canada," the property of the American Linen Mills company, is unspeakable. It would be an abuse to house a dog there. The Slade Mills tenements stand in a swamp; they do not compare favorably with the old-time slave quarters. The tenants were over-powered by rats. At one of the upper windows is a box filled with soil in which stands a leafless geranium.

"I have entered these abodes, in some cases with a physician on his rounds. In one room were three cots, two supported on soap boxes, the third being made up on the floor. From one of these sprang a sick boy to kiss the hand and kneel for the blessing of the priest. The doctor calculated that fifteen men would occupy the building that night. The rent man was at the door.

"In another place there was typhoid fever in one room scarcely big enough to turn round in, while in the next the family was gathered; a washing was being done in one corner, supper was cooking in another, children were peeling potatoes on the floor, and an infant was crying on a shelf under the window. The brother of the sick man have died last week. It is almost impossible ever to save them.

Into such a room as this you may see a boarder come, bringing a piece of meat. He will cut it on the bare table over which kerosene has been spilled, lay it on the stove top, and presently take it in his hands and eat it. There seems to be no cupboard or larder, and the loaf of bread is generally pushed back on the table in a heap with the lamp and the soap bar. Sometimes it is kept in the pot. I never saw it on the floor; the potatoes are kept there.

"So live thousands of men, women and children in Fall River.

And to keep men, women and children in such a position as this while the owners of the mills are becoming millionaires the lovely and angelic system of protection and high taxation is maintained that Americans shall not be clothed by the alleged pauper labor of Europe.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Provide yourselves with a bottle of PAIN KILLER. It is a prompt, safe and sure cure for many ills. It may save you many days of sickness, and you will find it more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER and take no other mixture. 25c. is a Cheap Doctor's Bill.

—The largest and best selected stock of wines in the city at California Wine Co., limited, Nos. 55 and 57 Broad street.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO LED MARY ANDERSON TO FAME.

Also Played Leading Roles With Barrett and Thorne.

From the St. Louis Chronicle.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the Stageland of America to-day is John W. Norton. Born in New York City 46 years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chanfrau. We find Keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood, the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden theatre. He was starred with Lawrence Barrett early in the 70's, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne in New Orleans. In 1876 Norton met Mary Anderson, then a fair young girl who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and as everybody knows led her to fame. Mr. Norton is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera house in St. Louis, and the Duquesne theatre in Pittsburg. One afternoon in June he hobbled into his New York office on Broadway and encountered his business manager, George McManus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McManus had discarded his cane. Who cured you? he asked. "I cured myself," replied McManus, "with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I was encouraged by Mr. McManus' cure, and tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a Chronicle reporter. "You have known me for five years, and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1893 I was on my back at the Mullanphy hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the hospital feeling stronger, but the first damp weather brought with it those excruciating pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting down for a stretch of five minutes, the pains screwed my legs into a knot when I arose, and I hobbled as painfully as ever. After I had taken my first box of Pink Pills, it struck me that the pains were less troublesome. I tried another box and I began almost unconsciously to have faith in the Pink Pills. I improved so rapidly that I could rise after sitting at my desk for an hour, and the twinges of rheumatism that accompanied my rising were so mild that I scarcely noticed them. During the past two weeks we have had much rainy weather in St. Louis. But the dampness has not had the slightest effect in bringing back the rheumatism, which I consider a sufficient and reliable test of the efficacy of Pink Pills. I may also say that the Pink Pills have acted as a tonic to my stomach, which I thought was well nigh destroyed by the thousand and one alleged remedies I consumed in the past five years."

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Come on cheek and chin Christmas morning when you present to her one of those handsome lamps. They're so pretty and appropriate as gifts she can't help it. Your wife, your sweetheart, your mother or your sister has an appreciative smile stored up in her heart which you may never see unless you use this means of bringing it to the surface. Piano Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Boudoir Lamps, German Students' Lamps, every conceivable sort. Pay us a visit and see them in all their glittering newness.

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STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

LAUNCEY PELLEW'S QUIET CHRISTMAS.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Launcelot Pellew, known in the highest political, social and commercial circles of the Old World and the New as Launcey Pellew, companion of princes, prelates, presidents and potentates, and ever referred to by the prideful paragraphers of his own country as "Our Launcey," was one of the foremost characters of modern American life.

In many respects he was one of the most princely men in the princely republic of princes.

This was certainly true of him as to wealth. It could not be gainsayed of him as to his genius for diplomacy. He was a social lion. No man living could outrival him in intellectuality or in oratory. He was also a great president of a great railway company—the Great Central—at a great salary; so great that the starveling reporters who gloat over the dazzling incomes of other folk, always hesitated about permitting a statement of this matter to ever slip into cold type below six portent figures and the bewitching dollar mark before them.

Perhaps, too, his charities were equally colossal.

Perhaps, as this was the second day before Christmas, the bestowal of these very charities had had their share in exhausting and unnerving him. For it cannot be denied that great qualities entail grave responsibilities; that great wealth is most endlessly eaten away by petty redistribution among the less fortunate; and that great heartedness, especially when the cruel zones of hard times girdle the whole world remorselessly, can never wholly cease active response to the pitiful wretchedness among our fellow men.

No doubt all these things were largely the secret canker at Launcey Pellew's heart. No doubt, when he had sat at his desk with his private secretary and faithfully gone over the vast list of cases which the mails and accommodating friends had brought to his attention, of bitter individual needs, of deserving men staggering wildly between success or failure, indeed of frightful suffering within a stone's throw of the Great Central's offices, or almost within the shadow of his own splendid mansion, the checks had necessarily been so many and had been signed so rapidly and so long without cessation, that Launcey Pellew's sympathetic contemplation of immeasureable human misfortune about him, had quite overcome him. Unquestionably these things had so tremendously overbalanced the largest possibility of his large generosities, that his heart still bled for what must remain undone.

No doubt of all this; so near was it to the blessed Christmas tide, when the rich and the great find their supreme privilege and joy in typifying the mission of the Master in lifting up the sore of heart; in seeking out the discouraged and unfortunate; in transforming despair to hope and content; and, above all, in their timely, mighty and universal largeness, which ever plucks the fangs from Anarchy's hateful and dragon-like head.

There had, of course, been other burdens than sentimental ones of mercy upon the railway magnate's mind and heart at this, the closing season of the year.

The annual reports had required his closest attention. The directory had been in almost constant session for a week. The question of vast and rigid economy over a great railway system alone entailed great mental anxiety on the part of its president; for, whatever the public may choose to think about the matter, the problem of reducing several thousand employes to that nicely adjusted extremity of privation which mercifully falls just short of actual starvation, in order to keep a dividend-paying property as nearly as possible at par, and, especially in hard times, still fitly award the official skill which can accomplish these feats of masterful financiering, is one with which only a certain class of managerial minds can adequately cope.

To say nothing of the spider-web schemes for the absorption of other properties, for a great railway system's tentacles must ever clutch at and suck the life from lesser systems, countless minuter and perhaps more exasperating diplomacies had been particularly wearing upon Launcey Pellew at this holiday season of the year.

To the degree that corporate power enslaves labor, destruction from incompetency and piracy from dishonesty proportionately increase. These antagonistic factors had become a great menace, and must be given Launcey Pellew's gravest consideration.

The character of the news, too, must be continually changing, while the character and demands of law makers were as continuously presenting new problems. Complex conditions must be anticipated and the statutes wisely altered, or framed to meet the requirements of the most important interests of which a great railway president could by any possibility conceive. And had not his noted predecessors outlined the policy that should henceforth prevail, as between railway managemnt and the public, that the latter should always pass into summary, if impolite, condemnation?

Again, and it is mentioned as a sympathetic excuse for Launcey Pellew's unpleasant mood at this particular Christmas time, had not hosts of great and little personalities—representing the church, the State, the press, the courts, great financial institutions, the legal fraternity, state and city officials, tariff leaguers and free trade leaguers, together with detectives, sheriffs, and constables, the heads of all labor protecting schemes, and unnamable what-nots in general—swamped his desk for more than a month now, offering their holiday congratulations and everlasting loyalties, for the trifling boon of an annual pass over the Great Central lines? And had not Launcey Pellew, with almost Mephistophalin cunning, weeded the grain of valuable possibilities from the pretentious chaff of manhood-selling, and, with his compliments, sent within the week these gilded, subtle strands of power to the uttermost boundaries of the land, with a sneer at the cheap purchase following the writing of each beneficiary's name?

And then there was that irritating claim department. Launcey Pellew often told his friends, the presidents and various foreign princes and emperors, the richest of his unctuous anecdotes regarding the absurdity of these exasperating claims. As a sad joke upon himself, he would relate to his intimate friends that one continental emperor was so impressed by these lively anecdotes, which the foreign emperor of course accepted as fact, rather than American wit, that after a moment of deep thought he had replied with stately emphasis:

"Mr. Pellew, our bondholders and you officials should transfer your railway to the claimants, and then turn claimants yourselves!"

The president of the Great Central had told this story again to-day, rather petulantly, to the great solicitor and the latter's corps of assistants, at a special meeting which had been held to consider the company's alarming increase of claims; and had concluded the interview with remarks of the most determined character.

"Fight every case to the last court of resort:" he said peremptorily. "Defeat every one at all hazards. The most compassionate Christmas gift every one of these claimants could receive, would be the absolute knowledge that the Great Central will never pay a claim of any character, unless under compulsion. What misery all of this class would be spared, if they could learn to bear their little losses precisely as do corporations—impersonally!"

It could not therefore be denied that Launcey Pellew was a man of feeling. Men of feeling in these great positions have their moments of weariness, of physical weakness, of discouragement, like us all. And while all these plain matters of business may seem at first glance to be out of place in a Christmas story, they are still of prime importance in showing Launcey Pellew's peculiar physical and mental attitude to the world at large at this time; all of which happened to put in motion a most curious and unusual series of events.

They explain, too, while the railway president, in his private office, or among the members of the still lingering directory, or, when by chance in the various general offices would slap this one or that one familiarly but still querulously upon the shoulder, while exclaiming:

"Suppose you will be at the old Christmas hubbub day after to-morrow; but I won't. I'm going to have the first really quiet Christmas of my life!"

So, in his own great private office, when the political, social, religious or charitable embassies came, he evaded them jocularly and yet peevishly with:

"See here now, gentlemen, or ladies, you will really have to excuse me until after Christmas. I'm going into retiracy for that one day. You must let me get a little used to it beforehand."

Everything that could be postponed was now put aside. The president's whim, and his unusual irascibility had become known throughout the departments. Even the porters and pages cracked jokes between themselves in the halls about the matter, and grimaced at callers over it.

Along toward evening of the day in question, he told his private secretary, for the thirtieth or fortieth time, that he was really determined to have one quiet Christmas, and that the secretary had better trundle off home.

Should he come to-morrow? the secretary asked.

Oh, yes, he might come to-morow for a little time in the morning. There might be some telegrams to be written, to shut down on certain irrepressible parties who would surely attempt to communicate with him and destroy his plans for Christmas. Things better quiet down now as soon as possible in all the departments.

"You might step around, Dick, before you go and just pass the word to that effect;" said the president, rubbing his hands as if in ruminative enjoyment of his anticipated day of absolute rest.

"All right, sir. Certain you don't want anything more of me this afternoon?"

"Certain, Dick; only to say," he suddenly added as if with some unaccountable foreboding, "that, now that I have determined on a perfectly quiet Christmas—the first one in my life, Dick!—and have got everybody into the attitude of avoiding me, I don't know but it will be the lonesomest day of all my life!"

"Oh, no, sir; surely not!" returned his secretary gaily. "Something'll no doubt happen to stir up up a bit."

"Probably, probably. Any how I am going to sit here by the fireplace a little and don't wish to be disturbed. Tell the porters I am not out of the building yet. Good-night, Dick."

"Good-night!" came back heartily from the softly closing door; and the great railway president was alone with his plans for the one truly quiet and restful Christmas of his life; alone with his thoughts.

However desperately great men may occasionally long for seclusion, the moment that the consciousness of silence takes full possession of their faculties, they instantly become the cringing slaves of oppressive doubt and dread.

Launcey Pellew's mood was an overwrought and sensitive one. The abused, hurt and sore American nerve was tinglingly and quiveringly tense within him.

The sputter and crackle of the blazing coals in the fireplace worried him. The lively staccatos which now and then chirped bravely from the telegraph instruments beside his secretary's desk, were an impertinence. The occasional clicking of the electric current in the incandescent lights annoyed him; and even the subdued sounds of distant softly closing doors were now like the thundering of cannon in his ears.

He walked rapidly about the room for a little time in his effort to dispel the strange feeling of oppression upon him. As he returned to his chair he spoke aloud fretfully and complainingly:

"I wish I had asked Dick to sit here for a little while with me!"

Even his own voice had begun, at least so it seemed to himself, to hold a tone of fretfulness, high-pitched and almost snarling; a characteristic he despised in others.

"Whew!" he ejaculated shaking himself up, as if arousing another from belated slumber. "Come, come, Launcey Pellew! This won't do. You know Dr. Gammond says, 'Prolonged irritability is a sure precursor of insanity' and that 'when the nerves begin to persist in doing double duty, look out for paralysis and collapse!' This little bit of a rest I'm to have Christmas will come none too soon."

He took another turn about the great room; stood hesitantly a moment here and there in front of the splendid bronzes, the priceless marbles and the rare carvings which his wealth and perfect taste had lavishly provided; but distraction rather than placidity resulted from this attempt at mental diversion.

He returned to his chair, flung himself into it, thrust his hands into his pockets and, with his head thrown far forward, gave his body several shuddering twists, as though chill drafts were playing maliciously about him. He even looked up involuntarily toward the door, as if to upbraid some one for carelessness in holding it open upon him.

This latter movement and worried outlooking were several times repeated. Then he dragged his great easy chair still closer to the fire, as though the already almost stifling room held insufficient warmth; tumbled himself into the chair, as though defeated in his mental fight against gruesome fancies; crossed his hands nervously behind his head and, with a grinding movement of the body, wriggled himself restlessly into the soft upholstering; and after a period of fidgety silence and fitful half dozing in which his eyelids seemed forced tightly together, his lips peevishly quavered:

"Confound it! That claim department will finish me yet. It's the bane of my life. For a quarter of a century it has haunted me!"

His apparent efforts for sleep, for mere unconsciousness from all these distractions, were grotesque and almost pitiful.

"Why should I," he whimpered, "here at the very verge of a little Christmas rest, be forced to contemplate railway smash-ups, broken bones, mangled limbs, and limbless trunks—a miserable procession of fractural remains of those too imbicil to die after a sensible and well-ordered fashion! It's absurd; it's cruel; it's—"

"Mr. Pellew?"

He thought he heard his name spoken by a woman and spoken very closely to him; but he obstinately refused to open his eyes.

"Mr. Pellew!"

This time the magnate jerked his hands from behind his head, opened his eyes, and stared at the figure seated in the chair at his side which had been turned so as to squarely confront him.

"Madam, you have made a mistake. Can't you see that this is a private office?" he sternly demanded, or thought he sternly demanded; for while his lips formed these words, he was astonished at the vapory quality of his own articulation, and still more astonished to observe that when he endeavored to touch the hidden electric bell in the floor beside him with his foot, the latter clung to the tiling as though frozen there solidly.

The figure before him was a thin little body dressed in black. Her hands were bloodless and skinny; her face was cadavarous and white; but her sunken eyes shone with wondrous flashings and scintillations. Her voice, too, startled the railway president. It was a pinched, treble voice; a voice which held a desperate and penetrating quality; a voice that pierced the listener like some barbed material lance.

"Mr. Pellew?" again began the ghostly little figure in black, "I have come to see about my claim. I have walked a hundred and thirty miles, through the storms and snow. Your railroad killed my husband six years ago. My children and I have been praying, begging, hoping, starving ever since. Husband Jim was only brakeman; but Jim was all we had. Now, I've come here—"

"Oh, yes, yes, yes. Certainly, certainly;" replied Launcey Pellew, with a great effort at blandness, but still struggling to lift his foot which would not move. You're No. 1011. We'll see about your case right away after Christmas. Certainly, certainly!"

"No you won't!"

"But, my dear woman—"

"For I'm going to stay right here, and never let eyes off your miserable body," and here her eyes blazed with a deadly light upon the railway president, "until I can get something besides a broken heart to take back home to my children!"

Here Launcey Pellew felt a particularly cold draft strike him, and both his own and the strange visitor's eyes simultaneously caught the door.

"Yes," said the little woman in black, "I noticed there was others on the road."

A hulking sort of a fellow with a dirty, club-like cane in each hand backed into the room and joined the two occupants, after a squeaking thumping and trundling upon his two wooden legs along the tesselated tiles. His hair was white, but he still had a hearty sort of look in his honest, knobby face.

"Hain't so lively as I was afore that switch engin' bit off my legs, Mr. Pellew; 'n' my hair's got white sence th' racket. Lemme see; that's 'leven years ago. Thought I'd jess make a flyin' switch down here, an' see how my claim stood—'800,' you know. Mebby, as it's nigh Christmas, you would'nt mind settlin' this evenin', Mr. Pellew; but all th' boys along th' line says 'Launcey.' I kin wait!"

Mr. Pellew statelily inclined his head and began rather coldly:

"My good sir, these are department matters; exclusively department matters. I have always tried—"

But here several icy drafts brought his remarks to a shuddering close. The door opened and closed repeatedly.

A trembling old man bent, completely over his cane which poked and halted and slipped and started before him, accompanied by a little shriveled old woman, humped and bent like himself, and shivering like a wind-whipped autumn leaf, moved slowly along between the chairs, gurgling and chattering feebly.

"Yes, yes, yes. That's him, wife;" cackled the old man excitedly. "I've seen his pictur' a thousand times in th' country paper. I'd know'd him ennywhere. Come right along, wife.'

"If I'm alive this minute, so it is! How de do, Mr. Pellew? Well, well, well! Now we'll get th' money for poor Cyrus—fur our poor boy Cyrus!" and she fell to weeping copiously on the distracted official's shoulder; but finally slipped into a chair with a tiny little click of a groan; while her simple old husband backed up against the grate and, after looking around at the costly furnishings with childish delight, chatted on gaily:

"We knew we had t' find Launcey Pellew jes onct, to get our rights. We kin stay all night, jess as well as not; if ye hain't got the cash right now in yer pocket. I'd sure know ye ennywhere from yer pictur's, Launcey! S'pose ye remember us? Our case is '648.' It wuz our only boy, Launcey. Never ought t' left th' farm t' [illegible] railroadin'; but wife wuz on his side, jess like all mothers be, till they brought hum his pieces, Launcey!"

"Our Cyrus' pieces!" moaned his feeble old wife, rocking tremblingly backward and forward in her chair.

This had been scarcely said, when a crouching, straggl-in-haired, glassy-eyed man, with unkempt clothing which had seen better days, long, talon-like hands and bloodless lips which quivered as a resentful dog's will play up and down before its snapping teeth, glided swiftly to the side of the railroad president and made a movement as if to throttle him. But something seemed to instantly divert his attention.

"No! No, I won't—not this time, Launcey! I've just slipped out of the asylum, and I must be back to tea. Tea and toast, and toast and tea. Who has better fare? Not me; not me! They tried to make me believe—lawyers'll all sizzle, Launcey!—your company won't pay me for that property of mine you took! Nonsense! Bah! Absurd! It's my family, not the Great Central, that is robbing me. But we'll beat 'em, Launcey! Come up to dinner, as you used to, Launcey, old boy; and we'll make you president of the United States. Bring along my property in your inside pocket. Case '700,' you'll remember. Bismarck, Washington, Gould, the Rothschilds, Susanby Manthony and all the nobs at my table! Come up for Christmas dinner; do!"

With this, Case 700, who was beyond all doubt demented, sprang upon a marble table and executed a merry reel; after which he went cheerily about the room, picking at the incandescent lights as though they were so much toothsome fruitage, and accompanying his strange pantomime with the weird refrain of,

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

"Tea and toast; toast and tea! Who has better fare? Not me; not me!"

This astounding performance has momentarily diverted Launcey Pellew's attention from the increasing drafts and the almost continuous opening of his office door; and when he next looked, or thought he looked, forms and white faces.

Crutches, walking sticks and invalid chairs rattled and clattered and creaked a weird miserre, and shufflings, snufflings and groanings now and then rose higher still, at times swelling into an almost heart-breaking dirge.

Launcey Pellew, with a mighty weight at his heart and a choking sensation in his throat, struggled, or imagined he struggled, to extricate himself from his dreadful environment and to summon help.

It was of no avail. He noticed that though his head rocked and his legs and arms beat wildly, their most violent exertions were as effectiveless as the silent play of shadows. He was sure that he called out vociferously for his secretary, for different directors, for familiar heads of departments, and particularly for huge colored porter, Bob; but while he could hear his own voice thundering demands and commands, he was yet equally conscious that, beyond his own lips it was soundless. It was as though his material body and actual voice were in fierce activity within a vacuum.

The hosts who were crowding in upon him apparently had no cognizance of his agony of helplessnes or of his tremendous strugglings and shoutings. He was sure of this from their remarks and actions. Hundreds, it seemed even thousands, clad in the hideous emblems of mourning and with the most startlingly white faces he had ever looked upon, crowded about him, calling out the numbers of their claims, as though he had himself prearranged this extraordinary settlement meeting; and yet there was always room for more.

The little widow in black alone kept her seat before him, and it seemed as though her glowing eyes would pierce burning points of flame through and through his body and brain. She remarked casually:

"You see, Mr. Pellew, I mentioned that I noticed others on the road."

"Oh, they're not all in yet;" chirped the father of Cyrus. "They're in all th' rooms o' th' buildin'."

"And a settin' twelve deep on th' stairs;" added Cyrus' mother.

"An' switched in bunches 'long the westibules an' portycoes;" came heartily from him with the wooden legs.

"An' enfaladed up the avenues, away up through Harlem and Bloomingdale, to the Asylum. Coming to dinner with Launcey and me, no doubt. More the merrier! Tea and toast; toast and tea! Delmonico fare for them and me!" ecstatically cried Case 700, heaving a basket of stock report tapes at the unfortunate railway president, which almost obscured him for a moment in wreaths of blanched and curling ringlets.

Again the mighty sable throng crowded and surged about and before him.

Two little children, securely guided by two invisible forms, halted before him and looked, long, earnestly and pitifully in his face.

"Lookth like a kind man;" lisped one timidly. "Wonder if he dot any little folks as he loves like Papa and Mama did, 'fore they dot killed on his railway?"

"W'y he's dess like Santa Claus, Sis!" said the other surprisedly. "Us don't have no more Santa Claus now, does we, Sis? Mebby he's [illegible] this Christmas!"

"His nose is a little hooked; but not just like the devil's;" said a man with an arm and a leg gone, as he hobbied inquisitively by.

"My lawyer says he's got hoofs. Let's see?" said another claimant, bringing down the iron ferrule of his cheap wooden leg upon the railway president's foot.

"And mine, that he's got horns!" cried another claimant behind him, reaching over the crowd and rubbing the magnate's head thumpingly with his icy hickory crutch.

"Whatever anybody thinks he is," offered a deep bass voice from somewhere in the ever shifting mass, "and whether he pretends to be among his satellites, we know what he is. We've got him now. He'll settle, or we'll settle him!"

The railway president by a mighty effort here arose, or thought he had arisen, and essayed to speak.

Hundred of sticks and crutches were instantly raised as if to strike him down.

"Oh, let him talk!" persuaded the bass-voiced claimant. "He was always a beautiful talker! He can't talk all night. When he's done, it'll be cash, all the same; or we can take him away in pieces. We've got time. We've all plenty of time since we or our kin got smashed."

The railway president trembled violently. It was not the sort of audience he was accustomed to. He thought of al his old stories. Not one seemed applicable. These desperate folk were there for what he could not give them. Even Genius is palsied when the genius of appreciation is lacking. But he finally stammered:

"My—dear—people!"

"That's something like it;" said the little woman in black snappily.

"At this tender and blessed season of the year—"

"We revel in tea and toast and toast and tea!" interrupted Case 700, sagely poking at imaginary toast over the expiring fire in the grate.

"The most sublime spectacle of human greatness is ever found in consideration and charity."

A profuse perspiration was now trickling from the railway president's face, and momentarily dimming the lustre of the great diamond upon his shirt front.

"If I were to tell you," his lips seemed to say, "of the host of struggling artisans, teachers, preachers and other lowly men and women throughout the land, who are awaiting their trifling dividends on their few share of the Great Central stock, and who, should your actions to-night prevent the proper carrying out of our consecrated trust, would be ruined by your undue precipitation in the enforcement of your claims, I am sure that you would all immediately disperse to your homes with patient, pitying hearts!"

There was instantly a very bedlam of resentful movement and sound. The little woman in black began it with a hysterical "Tch-tch-toh tching!" of her withered lips and a frightful clutching toward the railway president's face with her skinny hands, which startled him backward into his chair. Crutches, sticks, wooden arms and legs, and even false noses, eyes and ears, seemed clattering like tempest-tossed hail above him; while unearthly groans and minor pathetic wailings furnished a dismal and startling accompaniment.

"No use!" roared the bass voice above this impressive clamor. "Same old folderol; same old play; same old Launcey. We're just this one question to ask: Are you ready to settle?"

Launcey Pellew was utterly unable to reply.

"For if you aren't," and here the voices of the mighty host seemed to be blended portentiously with that of the speaker's, "we came prepared—"

The magnate worked his lips piteously.

"To put your murdered victims—"

Launcey Pellew's head shook discouragedly and his hands fluttered imploringly before his face.

"IN EVIDENCE!"

Never had two words been so thrillingly spoken within the Great Central's office building.

Never before had so ghostly a manifestation as the one which now followed, occurred within its walls. For scarcely had the solemn words "In Evidence" been uttered, when the white faces of the maimed claimants blended into the pitchy black of their garments, and, as if springing from among and behind and above them, stood a vast phalanx of the mangled dead.

More dreadful than all else was the hideous mingling of limbs and bodies. There was scarcely a single pallid form in its mortal entirety. One horrid form held a leg under either arm. Another had a leg and an arm slung securely over its shoulder. Another kept its severed form together with desperate might with its hands. Another had hastily adjusted an arm for a leg and a leg where an arm should have been. Another seemed to possess the power to patch itself together with its eyes in its knee-joints, its ears on its shoulders, and its nose beneath its chin; while one ghastly phantom held its head carefully croodled beneath its shattered arm.

"The president of the Great Central to the bar!"

The dread summons was as the one voice of the desperate living and the avenging dead.

A nimble pair of ghostly legs attached to some fragments of arms, in a sort of "cart-weel" movement, flew on one side of the railway president, and a headless trunk by a quick somersault at the same instant gained his other side. Between them they shook the now half lifeless official into a standing posture; while a collection of detached and livid hands and arms were instantly thrust up out of the darkness against his back, as if to hold him there hard and fast.

The railway presidents arms had already lost their cunning of gesture. They flew out aimlessly, wildly, strugglingly. His erst bland face twisted and writhed in awful contortions, in his efforts at imploring speech; while from his blanched, quivering lips came a hoarse gurgle which held the gasping modulation of,

"Mercy!—mercy!"

"No more oratory, Launcey;" came from some ponderous voice among the specters. "That was my little card, too, before I passed over in that burning car, six winters ago!"

"No; no more stories, either, Launcey;" was heard from another quarter of the ghostly throng. "You out-ranked me as a story-teller, before my [illegible] came, when those two trains telescoped; and I've never quite forgiven you. We'll be on equal footing in a few moments now, Launcey. We'll have you with us all for the quietest Christmas you ever knew, Launcey!"

"Mercy!—Mercy!" chokingly whispered the railway president.

"That's special pleading;" offered a third wraith in a droning, legal voice. "Tisn't recognized in our present practice. That was my line, before the bridge accident. Begging the court's pardon, we're rather quick, in our present environment, in noticing these little mortal peculiarities of Launcey!"

"His glibness has nurtured despair. His trivialities have licensed untold mockeries of justice. His sophistries have permitted the ruin of countless homes. Where has he, or yet any one like him used his great office and power for just and merciful ends?"

As one awful voice came this brief and direful arraignment from the phalanx of the dead; and still as one voice, mingling the bitter wailings of countless broken hearts, rose out of the darkness a cry of inexpressible vengeance and condemnation.

Above this rose again the single voice of the united ghostly company.

"You who still linger in mangled mortal shape, rend this obstinate being as by crushing tires of his own car wheels, as by the shattering crashing of his own railway bridges, and sear him as by the cruel flames of his own burning cars! Instantly transform him into what may ever hereafter be universally known as—Our Launcey, the Unrecognizable Claimant!"

There was a fierce, mad rush toward this self-immolated victim upon the Belial altar of colossal corporate inhumanity.

Among the paling and flashing lights where stood the filmy dead in their inextri-

sable confusion and dissevered members, every perfect finger, hand or arm which could be so utilized pointed in abhorrent scorn to the now struggling and almost maniacal official.

The white faces of the starving claimants rehabilitated in their repulsive sable forms, were flaming and scintillating with fiendishly eager expectancy and joyousness.

The frantic surging upon him impelled the little woman in black against him first. She snatched a hand from its wrist, tossed it gleefully about and toyed with it gloatingly. Scores of skinny talons clutched from behind, when an arm ricocheted back over the heads of the maddened throng. With a quick movement the sentinel figures beside him spun him in the air above them like a deftly tossed Pantaloon, and as he descended his feet, portions of his legs and his other arm disappeared within the human maelstrom around him; while through the wailing clamor and bodily writhings of the multitude, more awful than a Walpurgis Night irrevocably gone mad, Case 799 came vaulting over his companions' heads like a blinding, resistless Fury, skirling shrilly: "His head is mine for toast and tea! What royal fare for Launcey and me!" and in an instant more the railway president's head was given a violent wrench which sent it whirlingly unscrewing from his shoulders with incredible velocity; indeed with such inconceivable speed that it emitted shrieking, muffled yell more terrific than the most horrible scream ever sounded from a Great Central yard engine; and, luckily for the railway president and this Christmas story, so indescribably appalling that both the dismembered dead and the truncated living avengers were whisked away like the impalpable presences of some swiftly-changing, unhappy dream!

It seemed to Launcey Pellew that he had involuntarily taken on some of the irrepressible qualities of his inquisitors; that he had himself become a bounding, cavoting, limbless, headless Unrecognizable Claimant, powerless to do aught but leap and writhe and scream; until the whirring yell from his spinnig head at last faded out in an expiring, pin-wheel sort of a spluttered moan, and then followed the blessed sense of nothingness and utter peace.

Whatever faithful porter Bob, who found the railway president screaming and vaulting among the overturned furniture, might have thought of it all; however the great railway official himself may have construed what he had experienced, or vividly realized what he had seen and heard; imperative messages were dispatched to the directors, solicitors and principal assistants of the Great Central's claims department, that very night; and when Launcey Pellew met the wondering directory shortly before noon of the next day, he was a changed man.

He sent at once for the general solicitor. When that important personage had arrived Mr. Pellew, without ocularity or persiflage, at once began:

"Mr. Woolover, how many deaths and injury claims are there now filed in the courts against our company?"

The directors smiled, and Mr. Woolover smiled, anticipating explosive holiday wit to follow the solicitor's answer; but they were, for once, mistaken.

"Oh, along about two thousand. Hope you're not going to bother with these moldy matters. Thought you were going to have the one quiet Christmas of your life, Launcey?"

"I am. So I am," he repeated impressively, "if I have to resign to get it!"

The directors were now all consternation and attention.

"If I have to resign to get it!" he went on with an intonation and manner of determination and challenge. "Now, Mr. Woolover, how many of these claims are just ones?"

"Oh, bosh," returned the solicitor, while various uneasy movements were observable among the directors. "Now, do ring off, Launcey!"

"What I want to know, and what I will know and that instantly," he continued with an unusual flashing in his eyes, "is, precisely how many of these death and injury claims you know to be just; how many you would hold to be just were you on the claimants' side of this mater; how many an incorruptible judge, who could not be bought with a paltry annual pass, would pronounce just; and how many can be honorably settled within what any honest man outside of these offices would judge to be fair an. equitable. Can you have a roughly made summary of this here inside half an hour?"

The general solicitor bowed frigidly and withdrew. The intervening half hour was the most uncomfortable one the Great Central directory had every known. Mr. Pellew would admit of no chaffing or merriment. A miserable silence was finally ended by the appearance of a clerk with the required information.

"Ump! I find," began the railway president forcefully, "that seven hundred claims against us, admittedly just by even Woolover, could be cleared up by average payments of about a thousand each; say a total of but three quarters of a million. Gentlemen, these must be adjusted, so far as practicable, and those for whose protracted suffering and misery, if not direct injury, we are solely responsible, notified of our tardy corporate requirement, before we leave these offices to-day!"

An outburst of indignant protest followed this extraordinary proposition. It was absurd, unheard-of, preposterous. Launcey Pellew must indeed at last be slipping a few of his mental cogs.

"There are three available methods of doing this. The first is by cutting in two the exorbitant salary of every official receiving above $5,000 annually, for so long a period as may be required to meet this rather unexpected drain; which I would like to have done."

General consternation now seized upon the Great Central directory.

"The second is a reduction of our already-declared, but still not publicly known regular dividend; which I would not object to seeing done, if necessary."

The members of the directory were now storming about the room indignantly.

"The third," continued the president with a sparkle of old-time merriment in his eyes, "is a little recourse plan of my own, which I would be rather averse to putting in operation; although it might furnish a few hours' timely diversion to Wall Street!"

"What is it? What is it?" the directors anxiously insisted.

"Oh, just a trifling bit of financiering; a little joke on the boys of the Stock Exchange, one which can be so rapidly executed that innocent and needy individual holders of Great Central will not be disturbed. We might look upon it as a trifling Christmas contribution, in behalf of our claimants from our friends; from friends who can afford to appreciate the humor of it all, when they come to understand it."

The directors wondered at Launcey Pellew's quickened regard for unwary and helpless holders of Great Central; but they enthusiastically welcomed any scheme of shifted assessment which their brilliant president might propose. They heartily acceded without advance particulars.

"Good! Now all I wish from you gentlemen is your proportionate share of a little blind pool of a quarter of a million. Can I have this now, instantly?"

Their Launcey had never played them false; and "Certainly! Certainly!" came from every member of the board; while checks were drawn and passed to Mr. Pellew without further delay.

"I will guarantee that every penny of this, and enough more to wipe out these claims, is realized by the close business of to-day;" he continued placidly, as he gathered up and endorsed the checks for deposit at his own bank, "on one condition. That is that every one of you remain securely locked within this room—I'll see you have lunch—until five minutes past three o'clock this afternoon, and that meantime you communicate with no living soul, employee or outsider, even if it should seem that your doors are being battered in!"

Mr. Pellew had now so much the appearance of the old practical joker of universal fame, that prompt and hilarious pledges were made.

"Then," said the railway president with hearty hand-grasps all around, "I will see you all again at three-thirty. I really now feel," he concluded with his genial face overspread with smiles, "as though my longed-for day of Christmas peace was securely in my hands!"

"Dick," he said quietly to his private secretary, when he had returned to his own office, "make this deposit instanter. Tell Bob to have an extra force at the directory room door and my own, all day, and to answer no questions and admit no living soul but yourself to either room until after three o'clock!"

"All right, sir."

"Get to the bank on your wheel inside of ten minutes with this deposit. Go then with this check, which I have certified, to my brokers, Messrs. Putt & Call. Instruct them to hold themselves in readiness to promptly execute large 'phone or wire orders from me, until the very last limit of time to-day. Then," and here the railway president looked impressively in wise Dick's face, "see a few of the press boys hurriedly. Understand?"

"Yes, sir."

"Give them, on the quiet, as a 'scoop' for to-morrow—but which must on no account be used to-day!—the information that the Great Central may possibly pass its dividend. Understand?"

"Then get back here at once, and, on your way, order from Woolover a complete list of names and addresses of claimants whose claims he summarized for me half an hour or so ago. Tell him to put all the clerks possible at it, and that you'll call for it at one o'clock sharp. Lively, now, Dick!"

The latter had hardly disappeared before Launcey Pellew's face settled into a bright and radiant placidity; and in a moment more he was comfortably resting in that fateful arm-chair of the previous night, with an ineffable sigh of relief and the most exultant exclamation:

"Thank Heaven! My quiet Christmas has already really begun!"

The manner of affairs on Wall Street had reached that droning, listless stage which always precedes the Christmas holidays; but at about midday a restless ripple of intelligence had apparently been wafted across the sea of latent activities. Directly there were several unaccountably large offers of Great Central stock, at a slight fraction off the market. These had prompt takers, when other large blocks came tumbling after them.

The members rubbed their eyes. There were a few minutes of portentious silence. Then scurrying feet dashed to and fro in all directions. Brokers chattering on the street, brokers lounging in their offices, brokers dawdling over holiday plans, and brokers half-dozing in the great cafes, seemed to start into an electrically simultaneous activity. Whisperings and mutterings hastily passed between friends. The exchange began to fill up rapidly. Suddenly there were terrific yells of "Great Central passes her dividend!"

Wall Street paused as if to catch its breath. It was an unheard of thing for years. The startling rumors first paralyzed and then convulsed the street. The telephone and telegraph wires were shivered by it. When the fluttering extras had half-doubtingly but sufficiently confirmed it, the pandemonium began in earnest.

The newspaper offices were almost taken by storm. The banks alertly prepared to raise exchange rates. Reporters laid siege to the Great Central offices. Their rebuffals there, the mystery of the closeted and unreachable directory; the air of secrecy and excitement which could not be hidden by the shrewdest heads of the departments, and, above all, the sudden and unaccountable obscuration of Launcey Pellew at this critical juncture; spurred the reporters to most frenzied exertions.

They camped afield about the hallways of the great building. They endeavored to force doors and to penetrate transoms. They brought about altercations with officials in order to wring admissions from them, and plied the colored porters with maddening superstitious questions; even climbing to the roofs of opposite buildings, with powerful glasses for observation, and every conceivable appliance and makeshift for compelling attention; while, issuing from their brave toil, showers upon showers of extras fell upon the great city like meteoric rain from the plumy tail of a great comet.

Down, down, down with Great Central, an eighth, a forth, a half, three-quarters, and finally, one and two points, at a marking. Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Denver and San Francisco, soon came pell mell with their offerings.

London and Paris, Amsterdam and Antwerp awoke and quiveringly flashed their frightened orders for sales. It seemed, as the afternoon wore away, as though the whole financial world had united to unload its Great Central holdings. One o'clock, one-thirty, two, and two-thirty, had passed amid the most extraordinary uproar Wall Street had ever experienced since its memorable Black Friday. Messrs. Putt & Call were imperatively wiring Launcey Pellew for instructions. Thousands upon thousands of messages, unopened messages, too, had poured in upon him, insisting that something be done to block the bearing of his company's securities.

At exactly two-thirty o'clock, Mr. Pellew looked up pleasantly from his work to his agitated secretary, and calmly inquired:

"How many of those telegrams to claimants are ready, Dick?"

"Over half of them, sir. With a little help I can easily finish them before dark."

"Good! And where is she now?"

"She," referred to the humming revelations of the ticker.

"Thirteen points to the bad, sir!"

Mr. Pellew at once stepped to the telephone. When he had got Messrs. Putt & Call, over the wire, he said clarly and distinctly:

"Pick up all the Great Central offered!"

"— — — — — —!" buzzed the instrument whizzingly.

"Understand, now? Buy everything in sight!"

Bedlam was again let loose in the stock exchange. In fifteen minutes' time more than one hundred thousand shares had been captured at an average of nine points profit per share; and the market, amid the wildest excitement, closed strong and firm, with Great Central but half a point below its morning quotation; with but few scattering sellers; and with the bewildered traders aghast at the amazing legerdemain of the day.

A round million had been gained. The Great Central directory, almost unconscious of the startling operations of the day, and at first speechless over the princely increase, departed for their various Christmas festivities with mutual congratulations upon good riddance to their importunate claimants; and Launcey Pellew, remaining in his office until certain that glorious news would be flashed to each of the sable figures he still deemed as having been among his visitors of the previous night, at last stole away to his own home with all the dread ghosts of his dreadful vision forever laid.

But he has since confidentially told his friends, the presidents, the princes, the prelate and the potentates, as a merry jest upon himself, that the next forty-eight hours was passed without sleep, for the storming of his mansion by a tempest of messages—messages of hilarity, messages of congratulation, messages of sympathetic pride, messages of tremendous denunciation, and, above all, a whilwind of "God bless you!" messages made his longed-for quiet Christmas the most agitated Christmas of all his eventful life."

THE BRAZILIAN ANACONDA.

It Could Devastate the Country If It Had More Fierceness.

Whatever the possible dimensions of the Indian and African boas, there can be no doubt that the anaconda of Brazil grows to a size which would make this species as much the scourge of the Brazilian forest and of the waterways of the Amazons as the shark is of tropical harbors, were its ferocity equal to its strength and astonishing power of speed, whether on land or in water. It could kill and probably devour every creature, including man, which is found in the Amazon delta.

The late Mr. Bates, in his eleven years spent in the Brazilian forests, saw and heard more of the habits of the anaconda than most travelers, though, like other great serpents, the individuals of this species are so little common that their appearances in any one district is too unfrequent to make a special study of their habits part of the day's work of a busy naturalist. Bates' first personal experience of the creature shows how impossible it is to avoid the python by the ordinary means of isolation sufficient to keep other dangerous creature at a distance. He was at anchor in a large boat, in deep water, in the port of Antonion Malaguerita. An anaconda swam out to the boat, lifted its head from the water, broke in the side of a fowl house on deck, and carried off a couple of fowls. It was found that this snake had been stealing ducks from this part of the river for months, so a hunt was organized, miles of river bank were searched, and the serpent at last found sunning itself in a muddy creek and killed. It was "not a large specimen, only 18 feet 9 inches long." But Mr. Bates measures skins of anacondas which were 21 feet in length and 2 feet in girth, and he adds, "there can be no doubt that this formidable serpent grows to an enormous bulk, and lives to a great age, for I have heard of specimens being killed which measured 42 feet in length, or double the size of the largest which I had the opportunity of examining."

We must add a correction here. They were double the length; but the size of these great reptiles, like that of fish, increases enormously with every addition in longitudinal growth. A snake 20 feet in length would be probably four times the weight of one ten feet long, and the bulk of a 40-foot anaconda would approach that of the largest crocodile. Since the publication of "The Naturalist's Voyage on the Amazons," an anaconda 29 feet has been brought to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A neighbor of Bates' in Brazil, nearly lost his ten-year-old son by an attack of an anaconda. He had left the boy in a boat while he went to gather fruit, and on his return found him encircled by the snake, whose jaws the father seized, and actually tore them asunder.—London Spectator.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion, and biliousness. 25c.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

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THE FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

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In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise. 6

See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S NAME.

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FOR ATHLETES WHEN Training.

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Does Your Husband Wear Slippers?

Don't have him wearing boots in the house; make him as comfortable as he wants to be. When you go to get him a pair of slippers let us show you our stock. We have them in black, green, and red plush, embroidered, with patent leather backs. Also some in plain and fancy leathers. While you are in the store we will show you a pair of crochet-ed slippers, very comfortable, to put on in the morning. You'll likely get a pair of these for yourself.

A. B. Erskine,

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LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
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We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From the 1st January, 1895, and till further notice the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent (3%) per annum.

A. J. C. GALLETLY, Manager.

Victoria, Nov. 28, 1894.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

IT GIVES NEW STRENGTH TO THE OLD AND FEEBLE.

It Banishes Old Troubles and Renews Life.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

In Canada thousands of old people are indebted to Paine's Celery Compound for their present vigor, health and their strength. From disease, sickness, weakness and loss of energy they have been raised to a condition of health that guarantees many years of life and usefulness to their families and friends.

Amongst the many old people who have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound, the case of Mrs. Henry Lewis, of Montreal, is deserving of special attention. Her letter is an interesting one and worthy of careful perusal. Mrs. Lewis writes as follows:

"I am now an old woman, being in my seventy-third year, and can most frankly confess that no action in my life has ever given me greater pleasure than the present one of testifying with my whole heart and soul in favor of your Paine's Celery Compound.

"From my experience with other advertised remedies I may say that they are not to be compared with your grand medicine for a moment. Paine's Celery Compound to me was new life and increased strength; all other medicines I found worthless and my money was spent in vain.

"Two years ago I became weak, sleepless and restless and my appetite was almost gone. Severe headaches, biliousness and kidney trouble and sore back made life a misery to me, and I despaired of being in health again.

"These distressing troubles often confined me to bed for a week or ten days at a time; and it is almost impossible to describe the agonies and wretchedness I endured during these severe attacks. A friend advised me to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial; others insisted that I required careful nourishment and dieting. I had heard, however, of such wonderful results from the use of Paine's Celery Compound that I determined to honestly and carefully test its value in may case; and I bless God that I had sufficient courage and will power to do so, as it has made me a new woman. I used your compound simply as directed, and found after commencing the second bottle that the virtues of the great medicine were instilling a new vitality and giving me a new existence.

"Up to date I have used about twelve bottles, and am now completely and permanently restored. I do all my own housework; I am cheerful and happy, and do not experience any of the fatigue and weakness that troubled me some months ago.

"I live and enjoy life to-day, and thank God for the great agent of life that cured me.

"I trust that thousands of women will have a chance to read this testimony and profit by my experience. I strongly appeal to all women to giev up the other medicines that they are now vainly using and commence at once with Paine's Celery Compound, which alone can bring back lost health. I wish I could personally visit every woman in Canada who is suffering as I once suffered; I am sure my words of testimony and comfort would soon convince all that there is only one honest, trustworthy and meritorious medicine that can meet their troubles, and that medicine is Paine's Celery Compound."

THE DAYS OF '49.

When Tories Made a Striking Display of their "Loyalty."

Strangers who come to Canada often wonder why Montreal, which occupies so commanding a position, and which is so important in a commercial sense, is not the seat of the government instead of Ottawa, which was nothing but a lumbering village before the parliament buildings were erected there. The reason why Montreal is not the seat of government is worth relating to the young men of New Brunswick, for the purpose of showing how Toryism, with its loud professions of loyalty, treated the representative of the Queen and the legislature and government of Canada less than half a century ago. At the time of the Canadian rebellion in 1838 a great deal of private property was destroyed by the soldiers both in Upper and Lower Canada. An act was passed shortly after the union of the Canadas in 1840 granting compensation for these losses, but it was confined to Upper Canada alone. The people of Lower Canada, now the province of Quebec, resented this discrimination against their province, and continued to agitate for a similar bill to indemnify the inhabitants for losses through the rebellion. No general act, however, was passed until the Lafontaine government came into power in 1848. The election which brought this Reform government into power had been largely fought out on this issue. The new government promptly introduced a series of resolutions into the legislature followed by a bill to "provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property had been destroyed in the years 1837 and 1838." The only persons exempted from the benefit of this bill were those who had been convicted of rebellion and either imprisoned or transported to Bermuda. Five commissioners were appointed to carry out the act, and the sum of 100,000 pounds was appropriated to satisfy all the claims.

The introduction of this just and proper measure into the legislature was the signal for the wildest demonstrations of Tory rage, not only at the government by whom the bill had been brought forward, but also at Lord Elgin, the governor-genral, one of the most enlightened and able men who was ever sent out from England as governor of any colony or dependency of the crown. The cry was raised that this rebellion losses bill would indemnify persons who had been actually in rebellion, because only a small percentage of those who took part in the rising had either been imprisoned or transported to Bermuda. Sir Allan McNab, the head of the Tory family compact, was the leader of these assaults on the bill, and he was ably assited by the member for Kingston, John A. Macdonald. The latter, indeed, talked against time through the whole of a tedious night for the purpose of killing the measure in the house of assembly, but it finally passed by a vote of 47 to 18. As soon as the bill passed petitions for its disallowance, addressed to the governor-general, came pouring in from every quarter. Yet as the measure had been carried by so large a vote, and by a majority not only of the members from Lower Canada, but of those from Upper Canada, there did not seem to be any good reason why the petition should be complied with. On the 25th of April, 1849, Lord Elgin, who was residing at Monklands, near Montreal, drove into that city for the purpose of assenting to a number of bills, amongst others the rebellion losses bill. The parliament buildings stood on the east side of McGill street, on ground which is now occupied by a market house. It was not known that the bill would be assented to just then, but the rumor that the governor-general was coming caused a Tory mob to assemble in the parliament building. As his excellency was passing to his carriage after the bill had been assented to, the very loyal Tories outside set up a storm of groans, hisses and oaths. Nor were they content with merely words of disapproval. His carriage was attacked by missiles of all kinds, bricks, stones and pieces of bottles, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the representative of the Queen made his escape. That evening the crowning outrage took place. A meeting of the Tories was held on the Champ de Mars, which had been called together by placards. Mr. Augustus Howard, nephew of Chief Justice Draper of Upper Canada, occupied the chair. He made an inflammatory speech, and was followed by a number of other "gentlemen," who all declared that "now is the time for action." When the meeting was over the cry was raised, "to the parliament buildings," and a rush was made to them. Then began the most disgraceful episode in Canadian history. The windows were attacked with stones, members placed in danger of their lives by flying missiles, and then the mob rushed into the building, the members flying in dismay. One of the party in the midst of the melee seated himself in the Speaker's chair and cried out: "The French parliament is dissolved." Then the rioters deliberately set fire to the building, which was consumed with all its contents, including the legislative library, with all the records of the colony, documents of priceless value. Let it be remembered also, that this infamous deed was committed not by a mob of French "rebels," but by a party of Tory "gentlemen," ardent loyalists, upholders of the royal prerogative and of the family compact. That is why the seat of government was removed from Montreal, and why all the efforts of the people of that city to have it restored were of no avail.

The Tories of Montreal were not content with the work of destruction they had wrought. On the following day they continued their assaults on the members of the government party, and demolished the houses of some of the leading men. The legislature, which met in a temporary building, passed an address, bearing testimony to the justice and impartiality whish had characterized Lord Elgin's administration. The governor-general drove into Montreal to receive it on the following Monday, but his carriage was again attacked by the rioters and pelted with brickbats and rotten eggs. A stone weighing two pounds crashed through the window of the carriage. This was while Lord Elgin was on his way to meet the legislature. On his return a still more desperate attempt was made to assassinate him. The back of the coach was driven in with stones. Col. Bruce, the governor's brother, was wounded in the back of the head, and two other gentlemen of his suite received serious injuries. The baffled Tories, having destroyed the parliament buildings and done their best to kill the governor-general, next proceeded to take measures to separate themselves from the British empire. Their excessive loyalty blossomed into the celebrated annexation manifesto of 1849, which were signed by Sir John Rose, Sir John C. Abbott, late premier of Canada, Sir David Macpherson, Sir Francis Johnstone, and numerous other leading Tories. The family compact being swept away, and they being no longer able to control all the offices in Canada, all their loyalty instantly evaporated, and they demanded the annexation of Canada to the United States. Toryism in 1849 was a mere aggregation of selfishness; is it any better in 1894?—St. John Telegraph.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MUNICIPAL.

List of Lands and Improvements within the Corporation of the City of Victoria to be sold for Taxes and Costs on the 14th day of January, 1895, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of the Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, 1894, unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes and Costs due in respect of each lot in the schedule hereinunder written be paid.

Lot.	Block.	Section.		Amount of Arrearage of Taxes.	Amount of Costs.	Person Assessed.	Registered Owner on the 3rd day of November, 1894, as per Land Registery Office.
Part 87	26		Land and Improvements	$ 33 30	$ 7 81	Morris Moses	Morris Moses
Sub-d'n 1 of 121a	24		Land and Improvements	116 91	27 46	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Sub-d'n 20 of 121a	24		Land and Improvements	44 64	10 48	M. Powers	Carroll Estate
Part 794	10		Land	14 91	3 49	Unknown	Unknown
E ½ 878	J		Land and Improvements	15 30	3 58	Lucie Thiebault	Lucie Thiebault
997	17		Land	18 30	4 30	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1007	17		Land and Improvements	29 46	6 91	Estate J. Montero	Estate J. Montero
1218	28		Land and Improvements	13 75	3 22	Estate of Jno. Smith	Estate of Jno. Smith
Sub-d'n 13 of 1257	1		Land and Improvements	57 89	13 50	James Gibson	Winnifred Gibson
5	15-16	Beckley Farm	Land	9 18	2 15	H. G. Morgan	Winslow D. Morgan
22	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Richard Robinson	Joseph Phoenix
28	37	Fairfield	Land	5 35	1 24	Joseph Grice	Joseph Phoenix
½ 15	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
½ 16	58-59	Fernwood	Land	3 80	88	E. V. Bodwell	W. J. Cline
N pt 5	suburban 5 Acre lot III		Land and Improvements	27 53	6 48	Catherine Gant	Catherine Gant
9	E½ suburban 5 Acre lot VI		Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
10	E ½ suburban 5 Acre lot VI		Land	6 10	1 42	A. Pujol	A. Pujol
16	suburban 5 Acre lot XIII		Land and Improvements	4 30	1 00	John Murray	John Murray
13	suburban 5 Acre lot XX		Land	13 76	3 22	D. McPhadden	Not registered
43	69-72	Spring Ridge	Land and Improvements	6 12	1 43	Clara Haggerty	Clara Oilena Haggerty
9	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
10	1	Finlayson Estate	Land and Improvements	14 53	3 40	W. H. Doscher	Henry W. Doscher
2	D	Work Estate	Land	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
3	D	Work Estate	Land and Improvements	9 18	2 12	Thos. Pamphlet	Thos. Pamphlet
9	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	W. J. Cline	W. J. Cline
12	34	Hillside Farm	Land	5 35	1 24	A. B. McNeil	A. B. McNeil
			Totals	$494 03	$115 71		

Dated at City Hall, Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, December 12th, 1894.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

SPECIAL LINES.

Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, from 5c. each.

Initialed Silk Handkerchiefs, from 40c. each.

A large assortment of Figured Silk Handkerchiefs in white and colored at various prices.

Fancy Boxes of Handkerchiefs from 25c. each.

Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs from 5c. each.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Silk Ties.

Ladies' Fur Collarettes.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas.

White Linen Table Cloths, with fringe, from 2 to 3 yards long.

White Linen Napkins, plain and with fringe.

Embroidered Felt Table Cloths.

J. Horner & Co.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,
Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, December 22nd, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai—Thursday, January 10, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent.
R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE
—TO—
CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria. cor. Fort and Governm't St.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 21.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday November 1, 1894.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (READ UP.) Miles from Wellington.	No. 3, Passenger Saturday.	No. 1, Passenger Daily.	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND (READ DOWN.) Miles from Victoria.	No. 4, Passenger Saturday.	No. 2, Passenger Daily.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	De. 3:00 P.M.	De. 8:00 A.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SIDG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo ... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA, - - DEC. 24

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

—Fine carved bread boards, butter dishes, egg stands, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

FROM NOW
TILL CHRISTMAS

PENNOCK & LOWE

WILL SELL

JEWELRY
AT COST

In Regular Stock—Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Etc.

In Fancy Goods—Opera Glasses, Purses, Etc., and hundreds of small articles in Silver, imported specially for the Xmas trade.

Pick Out What You Want, and we will keep it until you want it. All goods marked in plain figures. It is needless to tell you that this is

A CASH SALE

63 Government St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Insure your plate glass Mellor.

—Ladies' companions and scissors cases at Fox's.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street.

—The new hall of the Colquitz road will be opened on the 28th with a ball.

—Profits dispensed with on monuments and cemetery work at A. Stewart's, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets. See stock and designs.

—Rev. Solomon Cleaver will preach on Sunday evening in the Metropolitan Methodist church on the "Sixth Devil of Modern Society."

—The closing exercises of St. Ann's kindergarten took place yesterday afternoon. Santa Claus distributed presents from the Christmas tree.

—The following subscriptions are acknowledged by the Benevolent society: South ward school, $8.25; John R. Russell, Russell Station, $10; a friend, 50c; J. Bendrodt, $5, and W. F. Bullen, $5.

—Rene Quentin, the artist, will give a chalk talk at the Y. M. C. A. this evening. His cartoons on the blackboard will doubtless afford considerable amusement. Vocal and instrumental music are also on the programme.

—Augustin Chauvaux, who for many years has lived at St. Joseph's hospital, died at that institution yesterday morning. He was a native of Paris and was 91 years of age. At the urgent request of deceased, made shortly before his death, the body was last night sent to St. Mary's mission, Fraser river, for burial.

—The seventy-eighth drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society took place last evening, and the committee in charge of it was composed as follows: Joshua Holland, George Gormley and J. H. Meldrum. The winning shares were 218 A and B, held by James Young, of Nanaimo, who is thus entitled to $2000.

—The Carlisle Packing and Canning company has been incorporated by J. A. Carthew, W. A. Mathewson and Edward W. McKim with a capital stock of $25,000. The company will take over Mr. Carthew's cannery interests at Namamis on the Skeena river and also the Price cannery at Gardner's inlet. The object of the company is to carry on a general fishing and canning business.

—The stained glass works of McCausland & Son, 68 King street W., Toronto, are the larges and best equipped of the kind in Canada. The plainest church or house glass from this establishment possesses the qualities of originality and appropriateness. The figure memorial windows produced by this firm are acknowledged to be of the highest artistic merit. Highest awards, Philadelphia, 1876; London, England, 1886; Chicago, 1893.

—The Christmas services will be held at the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday instead of Christmas day. The following is the musical programme: In the morning there will be the anthem, with tenor solo, "The Hallowed Day," D. Stainer; "Te Deum," Lloyd; "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," and other hymns. The Christmas address will be given by the pastor. For the evening the anthem will be, "This Is the Day," soprano solo and chorus, W. E. Buck; anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads," Hopkins; solo, "Noel," Adam, Madame Laird.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor.

—Razors in cases and shaving sets suitable for presents at Fox's.

—Reduced rates only last till December 31st. Dr. A. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street.

—Boys' safety bicycles at Weilers, only $12 each, well finished and suitable for Xmas gifts.

—Gilt lettering for Xmas and New Year's presents 25 cents a line. Phil R. Smith, 32 Langley street.

—If you want to see a selection of fine cutlery, look in at Weilers. They have the largest stock in the province.

—Nicely framed pictures (all good subjects) at very reasonable figures; these will make good wall decorations. Weiler Bros.

—Santa Claus headquarters. Toys free with every purchase. See the snow scene and Ferris wheel in motion in our windows. Cameron, the cash clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The holiday season is at hand, and our advice to all desiring a tasty and useful gift for a friend is to get one of those beautiful canisters, filled with the choicest of teas, at the Victoria Tea House.

—The Times staff acknowledge with thanks a box of cigars from Kurtz & Co. To say that they were enjoyed is quite unnecessary, the quality of the cigars turned out by that firm being well known to all lovers of the weed.

—Gospel Temperance social and concert will be held on Saturday night as usual in the mission hall, Herald street. A reception will be given Monday afternoon and evening (Xmas eve) in the same place, to which all friends are invited.

—Wonderful to behold is the glass exhibition as given by Prof. Greiner at No. 77 Government street. His two steam engines are masterpieces of mechanism and the $10,000 glass dress is an art production which seeks its equal. No one should fail to visit this wonderful display.

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their weekly meeting in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. There were two initiations, after which the Juvenile Temple rendered a very enjoyable programme which entitled the superintendent and others to much credit for their tuition.

—In police court this morning Lindley Crease, who represents Lee Hung Yum, charged with keeping a gaming house, answered that he would reserve his defence, and Magistrate Macrae ordered the prisoner committed for trial in the supreme court. There was a large attendance of the elite of Chinatown to listen to the proceedings.

—At the next meeting of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society, which is on Jan. 3, Neil Heath, F. G. S., will deliver a lecture on the subject of Ha-the Sandwich Islands." Mr. Heath is wail under the title "Facts Concerning familiar with the Paradise of the Pacific and will very likely handle the subject in an able manner.

—John Gore, a young Englishman, lately employed on the fortifications at Macaulay Point, is in the custody of the provincial police and will be sent to the Westminster asylum. He is insane and his mania is of a religious nature. He was apparently all right up to a few days ago, but developed insanity rapidly, and in short order grew very violent. The examination of him was made by Dr. George Duncan, who signed the certificate in the case. Gore is a single man, is strong and healthy looking, is about 24 years of age, and has been out from England only six or seven months.

—A man named Shaw created quite a sensation yesterday afternoon. He appeared at the office of Dr. Wade, who had been treating him for some slight illness, thrust a packet of letters into the doctor's hands, gave him a letter telling him what to do with them, and waved an empty laudanum bottle in the air and said he had partaken of three bottles of the poison. He left hurriedly with the startling announcement that he was going to the bay to jump in. The doctor rushed off to the provincial police and with Supt. Hussey searched the water front. Shaw was not found and the matter was reported to the city police. Shaw, who is a stranger here, was found later in the hands of friends.

—It was rumored this morning that the city had won in the arbitration case with Mr. Greaves re Elk Lake watershed expropriation. An alderman said he had been told that the arbitrators had given Mr. Greave less than the city offered him, which was $5633, or thereabouts. A city official did not deny this rumor; he said he believed it was unofficially correct. William Wilson and Umpire Ex-Ald. Lovell were seen by the Times man when on their way to the city hall. They were asked to deny or affirm the rumor. They replied that their decision was arrived at and they were going to officially notify the city, and would similarly notify Mr. Greaves. They would not say that their decision was in favor of the city. No one had learned a word about the matter from them and they would not. The award could be taken up.

"Tom and Jerry."

Our old friends are in the city again. They bought a lamp from R. Kenny & Co., 74 Yates street, last night so as to be able to see during Xmas week.

—The Vancouver Rugby team is registered at the Victoria.

—Fine carvers, cutlery, etc., for Xmas presents at Sidney Shore's, 57 Johnson street.

—Fine carved bread boards, butter dishes, egg stands, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Good fresh pure wholesome candies at 10 cents per pound at Montgomery's, 42 Government street.

—The Victoria Brewing Company has donated two dozen of ale to the Old Men's Home as a Christmas gift. Next.

—When selecting wines for the holidays buy the best that the market affords at California Wine Co., limited, 55 and 57 Broad street.

—Those who called at the Ideal Provision Store, 64 Fort street, were not only surprised but delighted at the prices of turkeys and geese.

—In order to introduce our own make of delicious chocolate creams we will reduce the price to 25 cents per pound until after Xmas. Montgomery's, 42 Government street.

—A number of sealers have been signed in the last week and several vessels will be ready or sea early in January. The schooner Willard Ainsworth left Seattle on Thursday or Japan. She is the first of the Pacific fleet to leave.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—The sewerage commissioners did not go into the matter brought to their notice by the letter of Contractor John Coughlan this morning as they had originally planned. Monday has now been fixed as the time for the further hearing of it. The board will at that time have the fullest data before them, including all the plans of the work, specifications and contracts and will be in a position to go into the matter thoroughly.

—D. A. McKinnon, charged with stealing a diamond locket from Lange & Co., was in the police court this morning, and George E. Powell, his solicitor, agreed to have him tried summarily. William Challoner identified the locket as one he had seen at Lange's store. He also testified to the private work of Lange & Co. on the locket. He was the only witness examined, and the case was remanded until Monday.

—Some very important changes in connection with the provincial police service will be made shortly. The service will among other things be reorganized as far as its workings are concerned, and brought more closely under the direction of Fred Hussey the superintendent. Another feature will be a patrol system on the east and west coasts at the north end of the island and among the islands on the Mainland coast. A steamer will be secured and a small beginning made at first, as the amount of money available is not great. It is understood that the Dominion will also at an early date equip the Quadra as a sort of cruiser for a fishery, smuggling and Indian work so that police protection at now isolated points will be good. The reorganization of the provincial police service will be the subject of a bill in the house.

Drums, Guns, Swords,

Pistols, rocking horses, velocipedes, wheelbarrows, express wagons, dolls and dolls' carriages, dolls' bedsteads and furniture, Christmas gifts and toys of every description at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mouskelle, Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranella. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta, Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: **SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.**

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

In addition to my usually large and fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silverware, Etc., I have this season imported A SPECIALLY FINE LINE OF NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS, which having been purchased for cash direct from the manufacturers, will be sold at LOWER PRICES than such goods have ever before been offered in this city.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 Government Street, 3 doors from Broughton Street.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Now is a chance to provide articles for Christmas Trees FOR VERY LITTLE at

LOMBARD & CO.'S

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

... ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER ...

Turkeys, live	19c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

S. A. STODDART,

68 YATES STREET,
Opposite the Poodle Dog,

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE

Will sell during the Christmas Season

Waterbury Nickle Alarms, 90c.
German Nickle Alarms, 75c.
14 Karat SOLID GOLD Waltham, Elgin, Columbus, Rockford and other full jewelled movements, $20.
Solid Silver Stemwind Watches from $4.
Ladies' Silver Stemwind Watches from $4.
All other goods belonging to the business will be found the cheapest in the city and warranted.

Movements—Waltham or Elgin, with GOLD filled cases, warranted 5 years, from $10.00. With 15 year cases, $12.50. With 21 year cases, $15.
All warranted the latest and newest goods.

Musical Clocks, $5.
Solid Gold Specs and Eyeglasses, $5.
Every article ticketed in plain figures

The Cheapest House in the City, for Durable Goods.

S. A. STODDART,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweller

—Moses Lenz, of the firm of Lenz & Leiser, has written from Manchester, England, that he will shortly sail for New York en route to Victoria. Mr. Lenz has been absent in Europe several months purchasing for the well known dry goods house in Victoria of which he is a member. The purchases of Mr. Lenz will total upwards of $100,000 and will begin to arrive in Victoria for the spring trade. Lenz & Leiser are now carrying one of the largest stocks in the west and are adding to their business every year. The firm has been in existence since 1880, and owing to the experience and business-like tact of the heads it is now doing the best trade in their line west of Montreal. A complete line of Christmas goods has arrived, and local buyers are taking advantage of the enterprise of this firm and are purchasing from them instead of sending to the eastern market. The line of goods carried includes woollens, cotton, jewelry, cutlery, plate ware, fancy notions and toys.

—See the Russian hog in Sidney Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Increase in the Speaker's Sessional Allowance Objected to by the Opposition.

Book Binding Contract Discussed—Committee of Supply in the Evening.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Friday, Dec. 21.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

The petition of the Vancouver Gas company was received.

Mr. McPherson presented a petition from the executive of the Vancouver temperance society re the liquor traffic.

The report of the committee of supply was received and the votes passed by the committee were adopted.

Mr. Graham rose to a question of privilege. He noticed in the Colonist this morning a statement in regard to a composition he read yesterday which said that the nearer it approached blasphemy the more laughter it caused. He could not see how anybody could place such a construction on what he read. There was no intention whatever of blasphemy.

The house again went into committee of supply.

On the vote for police the attorney-general said it was the intention to introduce a bill at this session to thoroughly organize a police force, so that all the constables will be directly under the supervision of the superintendent.

Mr. Semlin thought this was a very bad time to increase the sessional allowance of Mr. Speaker from $1000 to $1500. The people were crying out against the cost of government.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the position was fully worth $1500. Experience counted for something, and the speaker could not be expected to take the position at less than $1500.

Mr. Kennedy objected to the members of the government receiving the sessional allowance of $600 in addition to their salaries.

Mr. Prentice moved that the sessional allowance of all the members be reduced from $600 to $400.

Hon. Mr. Davie would not say anything about the allowance for ministers, but the allowance was not too large for the members.

Mr. Kitchen thought all should be willing to take a reduction in salaries in the present condition of the country. Besides, the ministers who lived in Victoria should not be allowed mileage from their constituencies. Before the house rose he intended to move a resolution to make a reduction of twenty per cent. all round in the salaries of the civil servants.

Hon. Mr. Martin asked if the motion was not out of order. The rules said that the members could not vote on any question which directly affected them.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that the house some time ago had voted to increase the sessional allowance, and if this amendment was out of order every member of the last legislature had received $800 that he was not entitled to.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think the people of the province expected the members to lose anything by coming down to the house.

Mr. Hunter thought the present allowance would hardly reimburse the members for what they lost by attending the sessions of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Davie charged the members of the opposition with insincerity, and said they were just trying to gain cheap popularity.

Mr. Semlin said if they had wanted cheap popularity they would have moved in the matter just before the election instead of waiting until the first session of a new legislature. While urging that the expenses of the government should be decreased, the opposition could not show their sincerity in any better way than by agreeing to accept a smaller indmenity.

Mr. Graham would vote for the amendment if it was decided to cut down the salaries all around.

Hon. Col. Baker said many of the officials were interested in enterprises which were feeling the depression, and it would be a hardship to reduce their salaries.

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that his objection was to the ministers receiving allowances in addition to their salaries.

Mr. Prentice's amendment was defeated and the original vote passed.

There was some objection to mileage being allowed to the ministers who reside in Victoria all the year.

Mr. Kitchen objected to it, as when the ministers travelled they were allowed their travelling expenses in addition to their mileage allowance.

Mr. Semlin, on the vote for binding, asked if the government intended to call for tenders or give it out as it had been in the past.

Hon. Col. Baker said it was done where it could be done best. It was being done economically.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that the province was paying 100 per cent. more than was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the object of the lowest tendered was to squeeze the present contractor out of the business, and he would then have a monopoly and have the government at his mercy. The probability was that the government would do their own binding before long.

Mr. Semlin wished the province to have the benefit of competition.

Mr. Sword read the evidence given by Mr. Miller before the legislative committee, in which he stated that the late premier told him that if he put in a bindery he would have to do the work under competition. Besides, the Colonist also put in a tender lower than Mr. Miller's tender.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, it was just a combination between Mr. Williams an the Colonist.

Mr. Sword—The Colonist might well says "Save me from my friends."

Mr. Williams said that the government paid $7 a volume for the sessional papers, whereas he had his law books bound much better for 90 cents a volume.

Hon. Mr. Davie—We are only paying Mr. Miller 64 1-4 cents a volume.

Mr. Kitchen read the tenders, which showed that there were several tenders lower than Mr. Miller's, among them being the Colonist and Mr. Williams.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It was just a scheme to squeeze Mr. Miller out of the business.

Mr. Cotton said the tenders were just called for to obey the order of the house. No matter how much lower the other tenders were the present contractor would get the work. The News-Advertiser had not been asked to tender.

Hon. Mr. Davie—We did not know that you were in the business.

Mr. Cotton—The Queen's printer did, and the attorney-general knows that he gave orders not to ask the News-Advertiser to tender.

Mr. Prentice would like to know if the government intended to award the contract to the lowest tenderer or to a lower than the present contractor.

Mr. Semlin contended that the house should protect the people. The present contractor had been paid $466 for work that Mr. Williams would have done for $221.

Mr. Booth said it should be remembered that the present contractor had put in a plant to do the government binding.

Hon Mr. Davie held that no orders were given that the News-Advertiser company were not to be allowed to compete. It had been said that members of the government controlled the Colonist. He would say that he did not know of a member of the goverument who had any direct or indirect interest in the Colonist. The apparent object of the lower tenderers was to squeeze the present contractor out of business. The government intended to do the work themselves.

Mr. Cotton—What I said about the News-Advertiser not being asked to compete was quite true. He would like to know how the government expected to do the work next year for $1000 less than it was done last year.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I said we intended to do the work ourselves.

Mr. Cotton—Then you admit that you have been paying 100 per cent. too much for the work.

On the vote for the asylum it was stated that it was intended to increase the number of keepers, so that the inmates could have more fresh air, that the buildings were to be lighted by electric light and other improvements were to be made. Provision would be made for a frequent inspection of the institution.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the increase in the vote for police arose from the fact that a steamer was to be engaged in patrolling northern waters and extra constables placed along the coast.

On the vote for expenses for the government house Mr. Semlin stated that some of the other provinces were objecting to paying the incidental expenses of the lieut.-governor.

Dr. Walkem held that the Dominion government should pay the expenses of government house, as they appointed the lieut.-governor and his officials. The Ontario government had decided that they would not pay the expenses after next year.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if the Dominion assumed the expenses in the other provinces they would have to assume the expenses here. In the meantime the house would have to be kept up properly.

The committee rose at 5.30.

Mr. McGregor introduced a bill respecting the official survey of Nanaimo.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return relative to the lease of Cariboo hydraulic mines.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to amend the wide tire act.

The house rose at 5.35 for a recess until 8.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The house immediately went into committee of supply.

Mr. Semlin considered $4000 a very small vote for roads, streets and bridges in the west riding of Yale. He mentioned some of the needs of the districts which could not be attended to with the small amount set aside for the district.

Mr. Prentice said he had put in a very modest requisition for works in his district, amounting to $5300. The government only gave the district $3000.

Mr. Hume objected to the vote of $8000 for the south riding of West Kootenay. It was like throwing the money away as it would not do anything towards the works needed. He asked the government if they intended to carry out the promises made by the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Turner did not know of any promises.

Mr. McPherson repeated what he said the other day that districts represented by opposition members were not fairly treated.

Mr. Kellie contended that South-West Kootenay had been well treated in the matter of the Nakusp & Slocan railway and other public works.

Mr. McPherson pointed out that when Mr. Kellie was first elected he was opposed to the government and his district was not fairly treated until he became a government supporter.

On the votes for ferries Mr. Semlin thought it would be cheaper in the long run to build bridges, the amounts being paid to ferrymen being more than enough to pay the interest on the money necessary to build the bridges.

Mr. Kitchen, dealing with the vote for advertising, asked if the Vancouver World had refunded the hundred odd dollars that they had received for printing the East Yale voters' list, which the Vernon News had also been paid for printing. He referred to the government advertising in papers that did not have any circulation, such as the Daily News, a campaign sheet issued in New Westminster, which received $1200 during the couple of weeks of its existence.

Mr. Semlin considered the vote of $2400 for agricultural societies was not sufficient. Exhibitions did much to encourage farming and should be liberally assisted by the government.

Hon. Mr. Turner explained that it was proposed to organize a board of agriculture to be amalgamated with the board of horticulture. This would do much to encourage farming.

The vote of $250 in aid of the Flockmasters' Association was objected to.

Mr. Mutter said the vote was to assist the association who encourage the importation of thoroughbred stock.

Mr. Kitchen pointed out that when he wanted sheep he bought them and did not ask the government to assist him.

Mr. Semlin asked who received the $9000 voted for the office of the province in London.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that Mr. Beeton, the agent-general, who had occupied the office without remuneration, had resigned, and it was the intention of the government to thoroughly reorganize the office on the same lines on which the offices of other colonies are managed. It was the intention to appoint an agent and pay him a salary to manage the affairs of the province in London and do what he can to induce immigrants and capital to come to the province.

Hon. Col. Baker explained that the vote of $4000 was to organize colonies to settle along the northern coast to supply the cities with agricultural produce. He could bring in thousands of colonists immediately but it would be necessary to place them near the cities where they would have a market for their produce.

Mr. Booth advised the government to proceed very cautiously in this matter.

Mr. Kitchen said great care should be exercised in placing colonies. Several of the Bella Coola colonists had returned to Victoria and the reports they circulated would do the province more harm than the provincial secretary could do good.

Hon. Col. Baker held that there were bound to be discontented men in a colony of 83.

Mr. Sword thought that the present agent-general should be offered the position now that there was a salary attached to it.

Hon. Mr. Turner—He has resigned.

Mr. Kitchen had been unable to see any results from the $16,000 mentioned in the supplementary estimates as having been expended in New Westminster district since the floods. He would like to know where the $16,000 had been wasted. There were many culverts that had not been replaced and many of the roads were covered with debris left there by the floods.

Things began to get lively and it looked as though the all night session of last February might be repeated. Mr. Kitchen refused to take his seat until the government told him how the $16,000 was expended.

A peculiar sound was heard from the end of the government benches, which led Mr. Kitchen to remark that he had not know that there was a cow in the house.

Dr. Walkem—I did not know that there was a jackass in the house.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Mutter took the doctor out to apply the tuberculosis test.

The government promised to give a list of the works done with the $16,000 and Mr. Kitchen allowed the item to pass.

Mr. Graham speaking on the supplementary vote of $16,000 for Yale district told about a few of the promises made by the late chief commissioner in his district just previous to the election. Roads and bridges had been promised in all parts of the district and some had been started but work was stopped immediately after the election of an opposition member.

Mr. Williams asked who had the contract for the Ashcroft bridge.

Hon. Mr. Martin—The San Francisco Bridge Company.

Mr. Williams thought that there were local companies that could do the work. He had seen several bridges built by the company and they did not amount to much.

Mr. Rogers said the San Francisco company had always given satisfaction and had done the work at a fair price.

Mr. Kellie thought the government should try to give the work to local men. He read a letter in which it was stated that while the San Francisco Bridge Company were building the Ashcroft bridge a British Columbia company were being prevented from building a bridge at Spokane for which they had received the contract.

A storm of protest arose against the vote of $300 for obtaining information re Ontario schools. This was the sum voted to Prof. Odlum, the government candidate who lost his deposit in the Vancouver election.

The premier left the house and left the provincial secretary to defend the vote.

Mr. Williams held that the amount was just given to Prof. Odlum as compensation for becoming sacrified at the recent election.

Mr. Kitchen was certain that officials of the education department could give the government more information about the Ontario schools than Prof. Odlum could.

Mr. Kitchen asked for an explanation of the vote of $910 for the asylum enquiry.

Dr. Walkem got very excited and charged Mr. Kitchen with casting a slur on the commission.

Mr. Kitchen—When the hon. gentleman receives the portfolio of fifth minister it will be time enough for him to answer questions put to the members of the government.

Hon. Col. Baker explained that the sum was increased on account of the

Continued on page 12.

REMOVAL SALE

We are going to move to 77 Government Street, the store lately occupied by J. Johnston, and are going to clear out our stock at a sacrifice to avoid moving it. Now is the time to buy Christmas gifts, such as Gloves, Fancy Suspenders, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

This sale is for CASH only.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

CANADA

The publication of the PORTFOLIOS OF CANADIAN SCENES which was suspended during the holidays, has been resumed, and will be completed within a few weeks. Readers of the Times have already had an opportunity to procure Parts 1 to 8. Part 9 is now on hand. Cut out the Coupon in this paper and bring to Times office with 10c. (2c. additional if Portfolio is to be returned by mail) and receive Portfolio.

We will be able to supply a limited number of complete sets. For a Holiday Present a set of these handsome views or a set of America Photographed, which we can still furnish, would be "just the thing."

See Coupon in another place.

No Need

For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.

See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7.30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

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No. 72 Government Street.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

—Buy your Xmas candies at Montgomery's, 42 Government street, where they make a batch of fresh candy every hour until after Christmas.

TRANSPORTATION.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Ronce, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 Knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1147

6 30 pm	Lv	24	Victoria	100	Ar	1 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	39	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	38	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	Tacoma	361	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv...SPOKANE...Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

See Our Windows for Christmas Gifts!

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
...Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

SCOTS AT THE FESTAL BOARD

The Members of the Sir William Wallace Society Have Their Annual Banquet.

A Temperance Dinner With Good Jolly Company and Excellent Speeches.

The members of the Sir William Wallace society gave their annual dinner last night at A. O. U. W. hall, and established what will very likely prove a popular precedent. They did not have any liquor on the table, they did not sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and they had the ladies present, but in every other respect the conventional lines were followed. They had gathered about their board about one hundred guests, including several of the distinguished citizens of the city and several good speakers; the dinner, served by W. K. Tulloch of the Wilson, was an excellent one, and the banquet was a very pleasant success. The hall was very prettily decorated, pictures of Lord Aberdeen and Sir William Wallace occupying prominent places, one in either end of the hall. In the bunting the American flag was displayed in a prominent place. Chief Russell presided, and did much to make the evening a success. To his right sat Mrs. Teague, His Worship Mayor Teague, Dr. Lang, vice-president of the society, Mrs. McInnes, Senator McInnes and Rev. P. McF. Macleod in the order named, and to his left Mrs. Russell, Robert Irving, president of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society; United States Vice-Consul Mills Eure, Rev. Murison, Principal Pant and Ald. Wilson.

The table described a horseshoe, and at the heads at the other end of the hall sat Past Chiefs Jameson and Hay. Secretary A. Maxwell Muir read letters of regret from the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Hon. Theodore Davie, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, A. St. George Flint, president of the Sons of Erin, and President C. Fiumerfelt of the board of trade. The secretary announced that on the preceding day he had received a very kind letter from Lord Aberdeen, in which that gentleman expressed the kindest sentiments as to the society and the hope for its continued success. The announcement was received with cheers.

Chief Russell in rising to propose the health of the Queen expressed pride at being at the head of the Sir William Wallace society and at the honor of presiding over such a gathering. They had with them, he said, the greatest power for good in the world, the ladies, and he was pleased that they were present. In asking all to drink to Her Majesty he referred to her as the greatest and best woman who ever sat on a throne. The sentiment was loyally responded to, as was the next toast proposed by the same gentleman, "The Governor-General of Canada and the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia."

A. G. Hay, first chieftain of the society, in a short but effective speech, proposed "The President of the United States," and Mr. Eure made an eloquent response. The latter said that it was with feelings of mingled pride and pleasure that he arose to answer for his president. He paid a nice compliment to the gathering and said that he appreciated the honor conferred upon him. His reference to President Cleveland was couched in the most complimentary terms and his sentiments as to the good accomplished for civilization by the English speaking people and their future mission and responsibilities were loudly cheered. He was loudly applauded at the close.

Mr. Allan gave a very amusing recitation, and Dr. Lewis Hall in a few choice words asked all to drink to the health of "The Senate, House of Commons and Legislative Assembly," Senator McInnes, who responded, said among other things that he believed that the condition of the senate should be amended to bring that body more in touch with the people. As it was it was not in keeping with responsible government. He believed the senators should be elected by direct vote from large constituencies or from the different provinces, but he did not believe it should be entirely done away with.

Dr. George Duncan made a highly amusing speech in proposing the mayor and corporation, and Mayor Teague, who responded first, told some amusing Elk Lake water stories. Ald. Wilson and Munn also spoke briefly.

After Miss Robertson had sung, John Mackie proposed "The Army, Navy and Volunteers." Mention of the crack Scotch corps was applauded. Sergeant Blackwood made a good talk in reply.

Rev. Murison was happy in his remarks roasting "The Press," and short responses were made by Messrs. Ellis, Templeman and Egan.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod made the humorous speech of the evening in proposing "the land we left and the land we live in." It was replete with Scotch stories, and the Rev. gentleman simply kept his hearers in roars of laughter. Rev. Clement King, who responded, made a few well rounded remarks. He spoke with pride of the record of Scotch engineers and builders of ships and Scotland's past greatness in the arts, sciences, letters and war.

Past Chief Jamieson proposed "Our Sister Societies" in a very pleasant way and Robert Irving responded in a very happy strain and was cheered.

W. Allan had nothing but kind words for "The Ladies," and had thirty or forty particularly attentive listeners. Mrs. Russell in response to a general call made a capital reply. The last toast of the evening, "The memory of Sir William Wallace," was nobly handled by Dr. Lang. At the conclusion ladies and all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

After the tables were cleared away dancing was commenced, opening with a good old Scotch dance. A programme of seven dances was then played. J. M. Finn's orchestra furnished excellent music throughout the evening. During dinner the following programme was played:

Selection from "Said Pasha," Stahl; waltz—Symposia, Bendix; selection—Bonnie Scotland, Catlin; polka—The Anvil, Parlow; selection from Amorita, Caibulka; waltz—Edinburgh, Pasquit.

The music for the toasts was as follows: "The Queen," National Anthem; "Governor-General and Lieut.-Governor," pipers played; "President of the United States," Star Spangled Banner; "Senate, Dominion Parliament and the Legislative Assembly," The Maple Leaf; "Mayor and Corporation," I've got them on the list (from Mikado); "Army, Navy and Volunteers," Red, White and Blue; "The Press," Listen to my tale of woe; "The land we left and the land we live in," (a.) Blue Bells of Scotland, (b.) Dear Canada, to thee; "Sister Societies," A man's a man for a' that; "Commercial Interests,' 'Tis for money; "The Ladies," With all her faults I love her still.

Pipers Monroe, Anderson, McDonald and Robertson played for the rest of the toasts. At the close of the dinner Mr. Tulloch was given a vote of thanks.

ENGLISH POOH-BAHS.

A Crusade in England Against the Professional Promoters.

While they have not in England investigated the house of lords or the London police board; while there there have not been any national scandals in connection with trusts and combines, and while government officials have not been accused of promoting or retarding legislation for their own personal ends; while there is a conservatism in the old country that doesn't wish to wash "dirty linen" in public, yet occasionally certain men of "distinguished" reputation are held up for public inspection in a manner hardly known on the continent, and different from the newspaper attacks or "investigations" in vogue in the United States. Of course there are newspapers that, like the Ishmaelites, stand with their hand against every man, and who gain notoriety by singling out some rather defenceless victim for sacrifice on the altar of "public good," but now and then a staid, sober, influential publication will fearlessly expose abuses of which we in this land of freedom are comparatively ignorant. For instance, Money, London, a financial paper of very quiet habits, has begun a crusade against the promoters and directors of over-capitalized companies, from which we take the following:

"As an introduction, we will now enter upon a rapid review of the present direction of the West Australian mining companies, in order that our readers may see for themselves those in whom they trust. A mere list is, of all things, the most unreadable and least impressive, therefore we will endeavor to give a picturesque individuality to this one of ours, so that our candidates may not lose their deserved distinction. We should, indeed, deeply regret if such miracles of commercial versatility as those with whom we are about to deal should remain hidden in modest obscurity. Modesty is a beautiful quality; but is not the world eager to know and honor its great est men?

"Many people suppose, quite apart from their political predilections, that the vast learning of Mr. Gladstone would honor any age or country. Mr. Gladstone knows Latin and Greek, theology, finance and statecraft, the history and literature of his own and numberless other countries; but compare him with several West Australian directors and his inferiority is at once apparent. Oh, Mr. Gladstone, do you understand water works, banks, tramways, railways, mines of every sort from antimony to diamonds; do you know all about the complicated business interests of every civilized country on the globe? Can you carry in your brain the affairs of each and every business of which you have ever hear, down to the veriest detail? Alas, no! Then we must inform you that there are scores of company directors who know all these things—or say they do, and are paid for displaying their knowledge. This is not simply a case of directors' fees. Unless companies are properly managed they cannot succeed; and how can they succeed when so many of their directors are mere pluralists, drawing unearned income from a score of sources? We repeat that the existence of such directors is a scandal. And this scandal shall be abated if ridicule can bite and pens can lash."

The writer then mentions by name a score of directors who attend to the affairs of mines of gold, iron, copper, zinc, and antimony, at one and the same time; direct railways and tramways; see that tobacco is properly planted in West India and newspapers well edited in England; take care of the sheep on Australian farms; supply Spain with electricity and attend to the exploration of unknown parts. Rank and influence, or, as we call it here, "pull," has no terrors for this intrepid writer. The following is a sample of his method of dealing with his several victims:

"Observe the acquaintance with foreign lands displayed by Lord C——. He has, by deputy, explored Africa. He is, or was, director of the British American Trustee and Finance corporation, of the Electricity Supply Company for Spain, of the Land Corporation of Ireland, of the Mortgage Company of Mexico and of the Siberian Mining Association. We are now beginning to understand why so many directors of gold mines understand shipping and railways. Gold lies hid in foreign lands, ships are necessary to get it thither, railways transport the precious metal to the coast. Clearly, therefore, directors of ships and railways are most competent to advise upon gold mining!"

ROYAL CROWNS.

The Most Expensive Is That of the King of Portugal.

Regal crowns are an expensive luxury for the people of those backward countries which still prefer to have kings to presidents. One of the most costly crowns in existence is that of the king of Portugal. The jewels which ornament are valued at $8,000,000.

The crown which the czar of Russia wears on special occasions is also one of the most precious in the world. The cross which surmounts the crown is composed of five magnificent diamonds resting on a large uncut but polished ruby.

The small crowns of the czarine contains, according to authorities, the finest stones ever strung.

The crown of the Queen of England, which is valued at $1,800,000, contains a great ruby, a large saphire, 16 small saphires, 8 emeralds, 4 small rubies, 1,360 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, 4 pear-formed pearls and 269 of other shape.

In his state clothes, including the crown, the Sultan of Johore wears diamonds worth $12,000,000. His collar, his epulets, his girdle and cuffs sparkle with the precious stones. His bracelets are of massive gold, and his fingers are covered with rings which are almost priceless. The handle and blade of his sword are covered with precious stones.

The most costly insigna of princely dignity, however, are those of the Sultan or Maharajah of Baroda, in India. The chief ornament is a necklace of five strings containing 500 diamonds, some of which are as large as hazel nuts. The upper and lower rows consist of emeralds of the same size.—New York Tribune.

ANALYSIS OF TEA.

Effects of the Different Constituents of the Cheerful Plant.

Attempts have been made to determine which of the constituents of tea are responsible for the physiological effects, both bad and good, attributed to its use, but as yet they are far from complete. The general conclusions come to, however, may be summed up as follows:

Tannin, is, of course, well known to be a strong astringent, and though used medicinally, can hardly be taken in any quantity habitually by most people.

If a few finely-powdered tea leaves are placed on a watch-glass, covered with a paper cap, and the glass placed on a hot plate, a white vapour slowly rises and condenses in the cap in the form of colorless needle crystals. These crystals are the nitrogenous substance theine, the active principle of tea.

The oil, which is supposed to give tea its flavor, is of a lemon yellow color, and has a strong smell like that of the tea plant.

It is undoubtedly the oil which has the effect on the nerves, and gave such alarming results as though instanced by the writers of a hundred years ago, but which in smaller quantities helps to make tea so refreshing. According to some authorities theine has somewhat the same effect, but it seems to have other qualities as well, and to be more truly nutritious. Therefore, what we want in the tea we drink is as much theine as we can get, a little oil for the sake of the flavor, and as little tannin as possible.

Now, the theine is dissolved out of the leaves much more quickly than the tannin, and thus we see the reason for the rapidly-increasing custom of using perforated holder in the teapot in which to put the leaves, and removing this after a few minutes, or better still, of pouring the infusion off the leaves into another pot. Either way the boiling water should not stand on the leaves for more than five minutes.—Good Words.

THE SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your esteemed paper to acknowledge the obligation I am under to Mr. St. Clair for his successful work in the gymnasium in improving the physic of the children generally, especially of my boys. They (my boys) are not over robust, and the study of their lessons seemed to wear rather heavily on them, but since the use of the gymnasium I find they are very much improving. I hope that the school trustees will not discontinue the instruction of Mr. St. Clair for the sake of saving a paltry $40 per month. PARENT.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome ill-fitting trusses. Illustrated book free.
DEFORMITY
CHARLES CLUTHE,
134 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 14, 1894. dec14

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Wharf and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Dec. 12, 1894. dec13

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

No. 240.

A BY-LAW.

Respecting the Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria for the Year 1895.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The nomination of candidates for the respective offices of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria shall take place at the City Hall, in the aforesaid City, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m.

2. In case more than one candidate for Mayor is nominated the vote of the electors for candidates for the said office shall be taken by ballot in the Court Room of the City Hall aforesaid, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1895, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

3. In case there are more candidates nominated for the office of Aldermen in any ward than there are vacancies to fill up, the vote of the electors for the candidates for said office shall be taken by ballot on the 17th day of January, 1895, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4. p.m., at the respective places following, that is to say:

For the North Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For the Central Ward, at Barnes' Block, Bastion Square.

For the South Ward, at No. 27 Government street (east side).

4. The "provisions of the "Election By-law," passed 3rd March, 1888, and the schedule thereto, and the "Election Amendment By-lay, 1892," so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this by-law and the Municipal Acts, shall be read with and form part of this by-law.

5. William King Bull is hereby appointed Returning Officer at the said elections.

6. The Municipal Election By-law, 1894," is hereby repealed.

7. This by-law may be cited as the "Municipal Election By-law, 1895."

Passed the Municipal Council, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council of the City of Victoria the 13th day of December, A. D. 1894.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

(L. S.)
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-aw passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 13th day of December, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of appying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Leander Tepid Swimming Baths are now open again by F. J. Mesher. Donald F. McDonald has no connection with these baths whatever. Massage and Electric baths can be given as usual.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Charles Joseph Vancouver Spratt, Andrew Gray and Alexander Kenneth Munro, has been dissolved by effluxion of time, Mr. Munro retiring as from the 11th day of November, 1894.

The business of the late firm has been purchased by C. J. V. Spratt and Andrew Gray who assume all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all the debts of the same must be paid. Mr. Andrew Gray assumes sole management.

C. J. V. SPRATT,
ANDREW GRAY,
A. K. MUNRO.

d14-2w

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING AND MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Assessment No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above named company, payable at the company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law. By order of the Board of Directors. Victoria, 1st December, 1894.

d4td GEO. A. SARGISON, Sec'y.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessmentof our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 18th October, 1894. oct15-d

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John Coltart and Louis H. Jenns, under the firm name of Coltart & Jenns, 72 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved from the 23rd day of November, 1894, by mutual consent, Mr. L. H. Jenns retiring from the said firm. The business of the Atlas Assurance Co., and the United Fire Insurance Co. will in future be carried on at 72 Government street by myself. All accounts due by the said firm of Coltart and Jenns will be settled on presentation to me, and all debts owing must be paid to me.

JOHN COLTART.
November 29, 1894. nov30-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HANDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in the month of March next, for a transfer to William Carr Burns of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1894.

ROBERT DUDGEON.

d18-1m.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fiumerfelt, Gorge Road.

CANADA
Coupon---Part 9.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents (12 cents if to be sent by mail), to the Times office, Broad St., Victoria, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per above number.

N.B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Continued from page 10.

stenographer having disappeared with his notes, making it necessary to take the evidence over again.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the indemnity of $4000 to Sheriff McMillan had to be made in all justice as Mr. McMillan had suffered on account of erroneous judgments re the Atwell King seizure.

Mr. Semlin said the other party to the suit had told him that he had a claim to about $10,000.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The other party had received all he was entitled to and had given a receipt in full.

Mr. Kitchen, speaking on the vote of $30,005.01 for aid to settlers on the lower Fraser on account of the floods, said some settlers had not received as much grain as they were charged for, while others were not charged for what they received. Other men who had received grain had not sown it.

The committee rose and reported the resolutions, and the house adjourned at 1:35 a.m., until 11 o'clock to-day.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a.m.

The petition of the executive of the Vancouver Temperance Association was received.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing: (a) The receipts from law stamps from each of the different registry offices of the supreme court. (b) The receipts from each of the different registry offices of the county courts. (c) The amount and particulars of all fees received by each registrar of the supreme or county courts; the amount of such fees paid into the consolidated revenue of the province, and the amount, if any, retained by each registrar for his own use.

Mr. Sword considered the practice of remunerating officials by fees was very doubtful. Especially in the case of the sheriff was the system detrimental. He also spoke of the system of referring questions to the registrar for decision.

Hon. Mr. Davie also thought the system of referring questions to the registrar should be checked and the house should know something about it when judicial functions devolved upon registrars. He thought the resolution might embrace this question.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner it was resolved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of ways and means on Friday next.

Mr. Graham asked the chief commissioner of lands and works: Upon what date was the reserve placed upon the C.P.R. lands in this province? What is the date upon the crown grant issued to G. B. Wright for 3,500 acres of land below Thderby, on the Spallumcheen river?

Hon. Mr. Martin—The reserve was dated Nov. 29, 1883. The crown grant to G. B. Wright carried 1,408 acres. The appropriation for purchase was dated November 6th, 1883, and the grant was made January 14th, 1885.

Mr. McPherson asked the provincial secretary when will the reports by section two of the bureau of labor statistics and Conciliation Act be presented to the Legislature?

Hon. Col. Baker—In about two weeks.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general was there a petition, signed by many bona fide residents of Mayne Island, sent to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in March or April last, asking that no license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail be granted on the Island? Was the license for such sale granted?

Hon. Mr. Davie said he believed the petition had been received but the license had been granted.

The House passed in committee of supply were agreed to, the only vote on which there was a discussion being the increase by $500 in the speaker's allowance.

Mr. Sword moved to strike out the extra $500, leaving the allowance at $1,000.

The motion was lost on a division of 10 to 18.

Hon. Mr. Martin in regard to the contract for the Ashcroft bridge said the tender of the San Francisco Bridge Co., was $3,000 lower than the lowest of the other tenders. The next lowest tenderer was also an American company, the lowest local tenderer being $5,000 higher than the highest American company.

There was a long discussion as to how long an adjournment should be taken. Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the house adjourn until Thursday next. Mr. Rithet moved in amendment to adjourn until January 3rd.

The amendment was carried by 25 to 14, the Opposition voting with the premier.

Hon. Mr. Davie before closing wished all the members the compliments of the season.

The house adjourned at 1.10.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Creighton, Westminster, is in the city.

Theo Bryant, Wellington, is at the New England.

Mrs. Croft returned last night by the City of Kingston.

James Tally and wife, Lillooet, are at the New England.

E. J. Major, H. F. Clinton, Westminster, are at the Driard.

Inspector of Mines Dicks, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Oriental.

T. S. Gore and wife were passengers by the Charmer for the Mainland.

R. L. Webber, Port Moody; J. P. Purvis, Vancouver, are at the Victoria.

Ernest Bradley, clerk in the City Hall, is speedily recovering from his recent illness.

A. McQueen, G. D. Johnston, C. W. Cooper Coles, Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

Buy your Xmas Wines at the California Wine Co., Ltd., 51 and 57 Broad street.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. Geo. E. Starr from the Sound—J. A Ritchie, Vale & Brooks, W Webster, Speed Bros, Hall, Ross & Co, Y McDonald, H Young & Co.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

Conviction in the C. D. Rand Mutiny Case Quashed.

In Cooley v. Fitzstubbs the divisional court this morning dismissed the appeal without costs and added certain parties as defendants. A. L. Belyea for the appeal and A. G. Smith contra.

The divisional court this morning, consisting of Justices Walkem and Drake, quashed the conviction in the "Boss Johnny," popularly known as the C. D. Rand mutiny case.

At the Vancouver assizes several Indian sealers of the schooner C. D. Rand and were tried under section 128 of the criminal code of Canada for "making a revolt" on the said schooner on the high seas on or about the 27th day of June, 1894. The case was tried before Mr. Justice McCreight in Vancouver. The prisoners were employed as seal hunters, to be conveyed by the vessel to the sealing grounds, where the usual course of business of seal hunters is that the hunting is done in and from a canoe. The hiring was by oral agreement and not in writing. At the conclusion of the evidence counsel for the defence objected that there was no case to go to the jury, inasmuch as the prisoners, not being employed as seamen, they could not be lawfully convicted of the offence charged, and because in any event, the employment not being in writing, as required by chapter 74 of the consolidated statutes of Canada (merchant shipping act) they could not be convicted. The learned trial judge overruled the objections, but reserved the questions, and the jury convicted the prisoners, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The question for the opinion of the court was whether the objections or either of them were good. The court held the objections good and the conviction was quashed.

A. J. McColl, Q. C., for the prisoners and A. G. Smith or the crown.

Mr. Justice McCreight in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Turner, Beeton & Co v. Price.—Irving for the defendants, applied for an order compelling the plaintiffs to file a further and better affidavit on production. White (Eberts & Taylor) contra. Order made for further affidavit. Costs to the defendants in the cause.

Kirschberg v. Landsberg.—Murphy (S. Perry Mills), for the defendant, applied for an affidavit on production by the plaintiff and also for leave to deliver interrogatories to the plaintiff. Irving for plaintiff. Order made.

Gemelle v. Denman.—Crease (Bodwell & Irving) obtained an order for judgment under order xiv.

Mrs Astor Dead.

London, Dec. 22.—Mrs. William Waldorf Aston died at Cliveden to-day. She had been ill but a short time.

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

INVENTION OF THE BICYCLE.

A Monument Erected to the Memory of the Inventor.

A monument has recently been erected at Bar-le-Duc to the two Michaux, father and son, who are credited with the invention of the modern bicycle. The Petit Lyonnais, Lyon, tells the story of the invention as follows:

"The Michaux had a small locksmith shop in Paris. One day a bizarre machine was given to them to repair,—a small saddle resting upon a snake-like frame and holding together two light wheels. The machine was put in motion by the 'rider' striking the ground with the tips of his toes. The queer thing was painted yellow, and called a draisine, from its inventor, the German forester K. V. Drais. A 'ride' on this very tiring, impossible uphill, and, above all, very ungraceful. But the young bloods in the time of the Second Empire managed very well with it, and got lots of fun out of the machine. Young Pierre Michaux conceived the idea of adding pedals to the front wheel, and became thus the inventor of the modern velocipede. His idea found little favor at first, more attention was given to the tricycle; as early as 1863 a Paris hatter named Brunnel visited his customers on a tricycle. The International Exhibition of 1867, however, gave an impulse to bicycle riding, by drawing the attention of the public to several new improvements added by the Michaux. The Prince Imperial learned to ride, and the aristocracy, with the Prince of Sagan at their head, followed his example. The latter had two high-wheeled machines built to order. One was of aluminum bronze with wheels of rosewood; the other was built entirely of steel, beautifully engraved with hunting scenes. The bicycle school of the Michaux was now always full. They could no longer fill all orders, and formed a company for the manufacture of their machines. They also built a 'velodrome,' with an asphalted track, on which also a kind of hurdle race could be run. Here was a ditch, which had to be crossed on a narrow plank, and a kind of Irish bank. Lawsuits among the partners broke up the concern, the war of 1870 came, and people had other things to speak about. In the meantime the English and Americans improved the invention, and it was reintroduced into France from across the sea."

—Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; spedily cures. Never fails.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE CHURCHES.

Centennial Methodist, Rev. Joseph Hall—At 11 a.m., "Faith's Achievements;" 7 p.m., "What Christianity does for the individual."

Central Presbyterian church, cor. Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay—The church has been elaborately decorated for the special Christmas services to be held morning and evening. The first church parade of the Boys' Brigade will take place at the morning service, when Rev. P. McF. McLeod, the pastor, will preach an appropriate sermon, taking as his subject "Unto us a child is born." The evening theme will be "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will toward men." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian church, cor. Blanchard and Pandora streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. The pastor will give an address in the evening by request, on "Good rulers, and true citizenship." Service will be held on Christmas day at 11 a.m. when a collection for a relief fund for the needy will be taken up.

Emmanuel Baptist church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor P. H. McEwen will preach. Morning subject, "The Christ has come;" evening subject, "The Christ will come." Christmas music by the choir. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Theosophical Society, Broad street (Williams Block)—Public meeting at 8 o'clock p. m.; subject, "Cycles."

Metropolitan Methodist church—At 11 a. m. sermon by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, appropriate for Christmas tide; at 7 p.m. the sermon will be, "Devil No. 6," being another of a series of sermons on the seven devils of society, Christmas music morning and evening.

Church of Our Lord, R. E., Humboldt St—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop Cridge.

Evangelical Church of England, R. E., King's road, cor. Third street—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. C. King. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian, cor. Douglas and Broughton streets, pastor, the Rev. W. L. Clay—The morning service will be specially for the children; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Calvary Baptist church, Herald street, Rev. Thos. Baldwin, pastor—Morning service, subject, "The nativity of Christ;" evening subject, "Reflections on the Old Year." Sunday school after morning service. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:15 p.m.

THE XMAS TREE.

Good Old Santa Claus Makes Happy the Hearts of the Little Ones.

A Christmas entertainment was given at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church school last night. A large audience was present. A short comedy was presented entitled "Six Cups of Chocolate." The following taking part: Miss Tilda Erb, Miss Ethyl McMicking, Mrs. A. T. Watt, Miss Carmichael, Miss Leitch, Miss Spring, Iss M. Muray. The second part consisted of the following programme: Instrumental duet, Misses Ross; Tableau, "Dina and Attendants," Miss Helsterman and Misses Muriel Henderson, Elaine McMicking and Elanor McCandless; vocal duet, Misses J. Steven and McMicking; Tableau, "Myrdis, the bluid girl of Pompeii," Miss Collins; instrumental solo, Mr. J. G. Burnett; teableau, "Hope," Miss Fraser; recitation, Miss Collins; tableau, "A picture of Miss," Master Harvey Fraser.

The Sunday school children of First Presbyterian church had their Christmas tree party last night. The church was nicely decorated; the pulpit having been removed, and the little ones thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Santa Claus distributed presents to all.

The Baptist Mission, Tennyson road, held its annual Christmas entertainment last night. The Christmas tree was loaded down with pretty toys, and was finely illuminated. An interesting programme was given in which the following took part: Edith Lloyd, Nellie Sangster, May Graham, H. and A. Sangster, Mary Taylor, Lizzie Hill, Alice Turner, Bessie Russell, Mary Tarbell, Annie Muir, Nellie Tarbell, M. Russell, O. Graham, Annie Johnson, Maggie Lloyd, Misses Hill, Lucas, Johson, Mould, and Messrs. Mould, Carter and Waitt.

At the James Bay Methodist church Sunday school the little ones had a very pleasant time. A programme was furnished in which the following children took part: Recitation, Jessie Prescott; duet, Violet Emery and Edith Wood; recitation, Mamie Wood; recitation, John Dee; instrumental solo, Emily Lycke; recitations, Ethel Butler, Freddy Dean and Victor Winkle. Presents were given to every child.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

Jolly Old Chums

Was pretty rank
But

We're all Right

And we've played a long engagement to full houses in Victoria. You are not going to forget your friends. It does not matter what you give them to show them that you are all right. Give them something. We have an fine a lot of articles at small purse prices as you ever saw. Your salary may be small and your wife's family may live with you but our prices are within your reach.

Dean & Cryderman,

Yates and Broad Street.

Worked to Death And Getting Fat on It!

Too busy to write an ad. to-day, but we hardly need to. Our very best advertisements are never printed. They are walking round Victoria.

THOUSANDS of ladies and gentlemen who have seen our HOLIDAY STOCK and purchased from it. Ask the first dozen people you meet who has the best stock of X mas goods and who is doing THE business? and if they don't say it is

Jamieson

It is because you have by some curious circumstance run into a crowd of jealous competitors who know they are NOT IN IT.

Can You Sing?

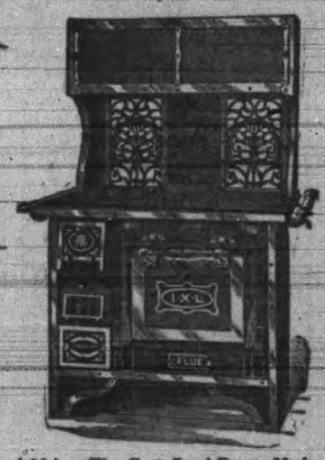
If so you can get a LAMP for Xmas as the prices range FROM A SONG UPWARDS. R. KENNY CO.

PERRY & TURNER

42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Cash Buyers get the Benefit. 10 per Cent off for Cash.

ALL BILLS PAID BEFORE JANUARY 1st 5 PER CENT DISCOUNT.



Plumbing and Heating,
Builders' Hardware,
Stoves, Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights and Roofing. I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

A Consignment of

Brass Kettles

and Stands received to-day will be cleared out at cost.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewelers,
59 Government St.

The Joyous Christmas Season

Is here and as usual we have everything the best with which to celebrate it.

Delicious LAYER RAISINS, DATES, FIGS, etc., for table use.

FRENCH CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

CHRISTMAS CHEER—The best WINES AND LIQUORS.

Leave your orders early for a turkey or goose.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Jan. 5
Allan Line, Laurentian	Jan. 15
Allan Line, Numidian	Feb. 2
Dominion Line, Labrador	Jan.
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Jan. 24
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 2

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Dec. 29
Cunard Line, Etruria	Jan. 5
American Line, Berlin	Dec 26
American Line, New York	Jan. 2
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 2
White Star Line, Adriatic	Jan. 9
North Ger. Lloyd, Bre	Jan. 1
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	Jan. 8
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Dec. 29
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Jan. 5
Red Star Line, Friesland	Dec. 26
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Jan. 2
Allan State Line, Peruvian	Dec. 27

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

DR. WADE

Has removed his office to No. 4 Broughton Street, corner of Government street (over R. M. Johnson's office). Hours 10 to 1, 2 to 5 and 7:30 to 8. Hours for eye and ear cases—10:30 to 12. 5-1m